# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

OL. LXXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 4 1815.

No. 18.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, BURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum. MISCELLANEOUS.

OF THE PRESIDENT. of a letter from Com. Alex. der Murray, President of ourt of Inquiry, lately held at ew.York, to investigate the frigate President, to the Sc-etary of the Navy, dated New-York, April 17, 1815.

herewith transmit to you the of the court of inquiry, reting the capture of the trigate ident, with the opinion of the

e have been the more minute rinvestigation than might at view have been deemed neces-; but as there has been a diity of opinions prevailing among British commanders, concerned er capture, it was desirable in view, to lay before the world he most correct manner, every imstance that led to that event, ch has afforded another high of American heroism, and so honourable to her commandofficers and crew, that every nowing, that our flag hath been nobly defended.

he minutes of the court having read and approved, the court cleared, and after due delibeon, resolved to express the senints and opinions of the memon the matters submitted to as tollows :

ICE.

Reward,

TICE.

a execution of the orders of the the Secretary of the Navy, we e, (with the exception of two y young midshipmen) examined ry officer belonging to the Prent, within the reach of the rt, who survived the late gloricontest between the frigate sident and a squadron of H. B.

We are of opinion that the pricause of the loss of the Prent, was her running on the bar she was leaving this port. The ence and continuance of the cks she received for an hour and half or more, considering that was laden with stores and proons for a very long cruise, could but have injured her greatly, must have impeded her sailing. thogged and twisted appearance er she arrived at Bermuda, must e been the effects of this unfor ate accident. We are convincthat it was owing to this, that enemy were able to overtake

he striking of the President on bar cannot be imputed to the ilt of any officer who was attachto her; on the contrary, we nk every possible precaution was en, and the utmost exertions re used by her commander and cers, to insure her safe passage er the bar, and to relieve her afshe had struck. The accident occasioned by some mistake in cing the boats, which were to ve as beacons for the President, rough a channel always dangerous a vessel of her draught, but ticularly so at such a time as she is obliged to select for passing it, en the land marks could not be tinguished.

From the time that the superioriof the enemy's force was ascerned, and it became the duty of e President to evade it, we are hvinced that the most proper asures were pursued, and that she deevery possible effort to escape. means, in our opinion, were so ely to be attended with success, those which were adopted by m. Decutur. Any suggestions at different measures would have ten more proper or more likely to complish the object, we think. e without foundation, and may be result of ignorance, or the dicof a sulpable ambition, or of

We consider the management of the President from the time the chase commenced till her surrender, as the highest evidence of the experience, skill and resources of her commander, and of the ability and seamanship of her officers and crew. We fear that we cannot express, in a manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of Gom. Decatur, and his officers and crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, possessing advantages, which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing, otherwise than as it might affect the honour of our navy, and the character of our seamen. They fought with a spirit which no prospect of sucvictory had met its common reward, the Endymion's name would have been added to our list of naval conquests. In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship but the victory was ours. When the Pres sident was obliged to leave the Endymion to avoid the other ships, which were fast coming up, the Endymion was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled that she soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this, is that she made no attempt to pursue the President, or to annoy her by a single shot while the President was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force which was nearly upon her the President presented her stern to the Endymion's broadside. A further proof that the Endymion was conquered is, the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the President in the contest with her had sustained but little injury; and the fact that the Endymion did not join the squadron till many hours after the President had been surrounded by the other four enemy's ships, and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the Prestdent left the Endymion.

We think it due to Com. Decatur and his hi roic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the Endymion, when he found she was coming up, and the manner in which this proposition was received by his gallant crew. Such a design, at such a time, could only have been conceived by a soul without fear, and approved with enthusiastic cheerings by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt, and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the sction to shun the approach of the President, the American stars might now be shining on the Endymion. In the subsequent part of the engagement, the enemy's squadron was too near to permit the execution of this design and the disabled state of the Endymion would which Com. Decatur had in making so bold an attempt, which was to a-vail himself of the Endymion's superior sailing to escape with his crew from his pursuers.

We conclude by expressing our opinion, that Com. Decatur, as well during the chase, as through his contest with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolness, the most determined resolution and heroic courage. That his conquet, and the conduct of his officers and crew, is highly honourable to them, and to the American navy, and deserves the warmest gra titude of their country. That they did not give up their ship till she was surrounded and overpowered by force so superior, that further resistance would have been unjustifiable and a useless sacrifice of the lives of brave men.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy requires us to express an opinion as to the conduct of the officers and crew of the President after the capture. The testimony of all the witnesses concurs in enabling us to give it our decided approbation.

By the court, ALEX. MURRAY, Pres. True copy from the original, Cadwalader D. Colden,

Judge Advocate. Navy Department, April, 20, 1815. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Navy Department, April 20th, 1815.

In the course of official duty, it is my highest satisfaction to render justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the brave officers and seamen of the United States Na-

In giving an official sanction to the recent proceedings of the court of Enquiry, instituted at your request, to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the Frigate President, late of the Navy of the United States, while under your command; and to enquire into the conduct of the commander, officers and rrew of the said brigate, before and after surrender to the enemy ; it would be equally unjust to your merit, as well as to my sentiments and feelings, to pass over this investigation with a mere formal approbation-I have therefore, sir, to express to you, in the fullest manner, the high sense of approbation which the President of the United States and this department entertain for your professional character as an officer, who in every instance has added lustre to the stars of the union; and whose brilliant actions have raised the national honor and fame, even in the moment of surrendering your ship to an enemy's squadron of vastly superior force, over whose attack singly, you were decidedly triumphant : and you will be pleased to present to each of your gallant officers and crew, the thanks of your government, for their brave defence of the ship, and the flag of the United States.

The proceedings and opinion of the court of Enquiry of which Com-modore Alexander Murray is President, are approved. I am very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant, B. W. CROWNINSHIELD. Com. Stephen Decatur, U. S. navy, New-York.

FALLS OF THE MISSOURI. The following striking description of the Falls of the Missouri, is extracted from that highly interesting and valuable work, Lewis and Clarke's Travels; a book which ought to belong to the library of every man able to purchase

[Nat. Intel.] Captain Lewis had gone about two miles, when his ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water, and as he advanced, a spray which seemed driven by the high southwest, wind arose above the plain like a column of smoke, and vanished in an instant. Towa ds this point he directed his steps, and the noise increasing as he approached, soon became too tremendous to be mistaken for any thing but the Great Falls of the Missouri. Having travelled seven miles after first hearing the sound, have frustrated the principal object he reached the falls about 12 o'clock; the hills as he approached were difficult of access and 200 feet high ; down these he hurried with impatience, and seating himself on some rocks under the centre of the falls, enjoyed the sublime spectacle of this stupendous object, which since the oreation had been lavishing its magnificence upon the desert, unknown to civilization.

The river immediately at its cascade is 300 yards wide, & is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about 100 feet, and extends up the stream for a mile, on the right, the bluff is also perpendicular, for 300 yards a-bove the fall For ninety or a hundred yards, from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth, even sheet, over a precipice of at least 80 feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current, but being received as it falls by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam two hundred yards in length, and eighty in perpendicular elevation. This spray is dissipated flying up in columns of 15 or 20 feet, which are then oppressed by larger masses of the white foam, on all which the sun impresses the

so irregularly, that he gave it the name of Grooked Falls. From the southern shore it extends obliquely upwards about 450 yards, and then forms an acute angle downwards nearly to the commencement of four small islands close to the northern side. From the perpendicular pitch to these islands, a distance of more than 100 yards, the water glides down a sloping rock with a velocity almost equal to that of its fall.— Above this fall the river bends suddealy to the northward; while viewing this place capt. Lewis heard a loud roar above him, and crossing the point of a hill for a few hundred yards, he saw one of the most beautiful objects in nature ; the whole Missouri is suddenly stopped by one shelving rock, which without a single niche, & with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even, uninterrupted sheet to the perpendicular depth of 50 feet, whence, dashing against the rocky bottom it rushes rapidly down, leaving behind it a spray of the purest foam across the river. The scene which it presented was indeed regularly beautiful, since, without any of the wild, irregular sublimity of the other falls, it combined all the regular elegancies which the fancy of a painter would select to form a beautiful water-fall. The eye had scarcely been regaled with this charming prospect, when, at the distance of half a mile, capt. Lewis observed another of a similar kind; to this he immediately hastened, and found a cascade stretching across the whole river for a quarter of a mile with a descent of 14 feet, tho' the perpendicular pitch was only 6 feet. This too, in any other neighbourhood would have been an object of great magnificence, but after what he had just seen it became an object of secondary interest ; his curiosity being however awakened, he determined to go on, even should night overtake him, to the head of the falls. He beaver, but since entering the mountherefore pursued the s. w. course of the river which was one constant succession of rapids & small cascades, at every one of which the bluffs grew lower, or the bed of the river became more on a level with the plains. At the distance of two and a half miles he arrived at another cataract of twenty-six feet. The river here is six hundred feet wide, but the descent is not immediately perpendicular, tho' the river falls generally with a regular and smooth sheet; for about one third of the descent, a rock protrudes to a small distance, receives the water in its passage and gives it a curve. On the south side is a beautiful plain, a few feet above the level of the falls; on the north the country is more broken, and there is a hill not far from the river .-Just below the falls is a little island in the middle of the river well covered with timber. Here, on a cottonwood tree, an eagle had fixed its nest, and seemed the undisputed mistress of a spot, to contest whose dominion neither man nor beast, would venture across the gulis that surrounded it, and which is further secured by the mist rising from the falls. This solitary bird could not escape the observation of the indians, who made the eagle's nest a part of their description of the falls which now proves to be correct in almost every particular, except that they did not do justice to their height." Vol. I. p. 260-264.

" For more than thirteen miles (says the Journal in another place) we went along the numerous bends of the river, and then reached two small islands; three and three quar ter miles beyond which is a small creek in a bend to the left, above a small island on the right side of the river. We were regaled about ten o'clock, P. M. with a thunderstorm of rain and hail, which lasted for an hour, but during the day in this con-From the Falls he directed his fined valley, through which we are Spark, Gamble, Spitfire, Dallas, and course south-west up the river; af- passing, the heat is almost insup- Torch, Chauncey. N. Y. paper.

ter passing one continued rapid, portable; yet whenever we obtain and three small cascades, each three a glimpse of the lofty tops of the or four feet high, he reached, at the distance of five miles a second fall. The river is about 400 yards wide, and for the distance of 300, throws itself over the depth of 19 feet, and an irregularly should be a second fall. rocks approach the river on both sides, forming a most sublime & ex-traordinary spectacle. For 5 & three quarter mites, these rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1200 feet .--They are composed of a black granite near its base, but from its lighter color above, from the fragments we suppose the upper part to be flint of a yellowish brown and cream colour. Nothing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river and menate us with destruction. The river, of 150 yards in width, seems to have forced its channel down this solid mass, but so reluctantly has it given way, that during the whole distance the water is very deep, even at the edges, and for the first three miles there is not a spot except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the water and the towering perpendicular of the mountain: the convulsion of the passage must nave been terrible, since at its outlet there are vast columns of rock torn from the mountain, which are strewed on both sides of the river, the trophies as it were of the victory. Beveral fine springs burst out from the chasms of the rock, and contribute to increase the river, which has now a strong current, but very fortunately we are able to overcome it with our oars, since it would be impossible to use either the cord or the pole. We were obliged to go on some time alter dark, not able to find a spot large enough to encamp on, but at length, about two miles above a small island in the middle of the river, we met with a spot on the left side, where we procured plenty of lightwood and pitchpine. This extraordinary range of rocks we called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. We had made twenty two miles, and four and a quarter miles from the entrance of the gates. The mountains are higher to day than they were yesterday. We saw some big-horns, a few antelopes and tains have found no buffalo ; the otter however are in great plenty; the mosquitoes have become less troublesome than they were. Vol. I. p. 310, 311.

> From a London paper of Jan. 3. The Turkish frigate called the Camel, Abdallah Hamed commander, was recently employed in collecting the annual tribute of the inhabitants of the islands in the Grecian . Archipelago. While at anchor off Mytilene, the following tragical circumstance took place :- A Greek being unable or unwilling to pay the assessment, had been conveyed on board the ship, and after undergoing repeated bastinadoes, was threatened with further punishment .-Having next day refused compliance his wife and daughter were, by Hamed's order, put to death, after treatment two cruel to describe .-This scene took place in the presence of the wretched husband, who maddened by the sight devoted himself to destruction to obtain revenge for such outrages on the common feelings of nature. While the crew were asleep, he gained the powder chamber and fired it. An instantaneous explosion, which scattered burning fragments over the neighboring islands, announced the terrible catastrophe to the inhabitants. What remained of the frigate was speedily consumed; and, of the crew, 160 perished. The survivors including Hamed, the Commander were dread-

The first squadron of the American fleet destined to act against Algiers, consists of the frigates Guerrier, com. Decatur, capt. Lewis, Macedonian capt. Jones, Const. lation, capt. Gordon, and sloops Ontario, capt. Elliott, Epervier (brig) capt. Downes, and the corvets Firefly, it. Rodgers, Flambeau, J. J. Nicholson,

fully mutilated.

Nocarensi studies still retreat, It casts a mournful melanchely gleam, And three my lofty easement area was, Dim three the rine's encircling leaves, An intermingled beam. These feverish dews that on my tem-This quisering lip, these eyes of dy-ing flame; These the dread signs of many a secret. These are the meet of him who pants for fame! Pale Moon, from thought's like these Lowly I kneel before thy shrine on My lamp expices ;-boneat thy mild These restless dreams are ever went to fly. Come kindred mourner, in my breast, Snothe these discordant tones to rest, And breathe the soul of peace; Mild visitor, I feel thee here, It is not pain that brings this tear, For thou hast bid it cease Oh! many a year has pass'd away, Sings I beneath thy fairy ray, Attun'd my infant reed ; When wilt thou, Time, those days re Those happy moments now no more, When on the lake's damp marge I lay And mark'd the northern meleor' dance : Bland Hope and Fancy ye we sthere,
To inspirate my transe.
Twin sisters faintly new ye deign,
Your magic sweets on me to shed. In vain your powers are now essay'd To chase superior pain. And art thou fled, then welcome orb So swiftly pleasure flies . So to mankind in darkness lost, The beam of ardour dies.

Wan Moon, thy nightly task is done,
And now securtain'd in the main, Thou sinkest into rest; But I, in vain on thorny bed, Shall woo the god of soft repose-

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Gleaner The Cogitations of Uncle John.

Passing along the west end of Thoraville, one pleasant afternoon in April, Mrs. Caperton observed to me that it was a good while since we had deank tea with Mr. Neville and his good lady, and proposed that we should eath. I had not the least objection, and were received with a cordral welcome both by an and Madam. Mr. Neville and twenty-three years before, had marther the state of the state o ried a fine spirited girl—they had thirteen lovely children, and it was whispered, Mrs. Caperton told me, whispered, Mrs. Caperton told me, that the nose of the youngest was migh being broken. Their fortune was easy—plenty always smiled upon their hoard, but what arose from a foolish spirat of contradiction about 2rifles, for an every important matter they agreed perfectly. But this was a source of endless difficulty, and the bane of all their happiness.

While we were sitting by the window after tea, we observed at a

window after tea, we observed at a distance a fire rising soon the side of the nills. Some per one were in the habit of kindling these fites to make the grass grow better, as the mountain was an outlet for their cattle. Every thing till this moment had gone on right pleasant. Mr. Neville remarked, that the sight brought the old distint to his mind:

"Fire on the mountain, "Run boys-run boys."

Run boys—run boys."

I believe you are a little wrong, it been. Neville, in the termination in Fire on the mountain, "Bun boys, rup.

It is no great matter, my love he pettishly, but I am sure I not minaken, whoever clee may

ame folks always think them-right, cried Mrs. Newtle, secrands and confidence gene-go together. hay a took in a mortar," ex-

disturbed about triffes, for want of a rein upon our passions, than by any causes affording serious ground of

The hint it is hoped will be taken, and this truth remembered, that where there is not domestic happing ess, felicity dors not exist. Reli-ion is most likely a stranger, and lorality will be very soon an exile. And what is the conclusion of le matter ?

GOVERN YOUR PASSIONS.

From the Salem Register. AFRICA The great seal to explore the yet unknown parts of Africa has been. much applauded in Europe, If Count. Valentia, and his Secretary, Mr. Salt, have not confirmed all the accounts from Mr. Bruce, they have done much to assist our knowledge of the real extent of our discovery in the eastern regions of this ancient continent. The war of the French in Egypt has added much to our knowledge of that country. But we have no aid from modern tra velters, which has given of the more western parts so much seals. is evident, from the greater difficulty in exploring interior regions of country very unsafe to the traveller. A society for discovery in Africa, formshed a general view of about 20 years from our own times. From these labours the course of the rivers was by no means satisfactorily explained. And discoveries which could not comprehend such great questions, could not be esti-mated in their true value till some ing can deserve regard, till proper tice is entirely unknown. Their experiments have been made by at- judges are often informed in their tempts to introduce the arrs among

Though some reports from the southern parts of Africa led to the belief that the Mahomedan opinions had been communicated to the inha-bitants throughout the whole and try, yet it is affirmed by the mil-intelligent travellers in search of the true course of the Niger and the Nile, that tribes were found who had not received the general faith which Atrica had derived from Asia. Mr. Horneman attributes to the Haussans a superficient to the the Haussans a superiority to the Ferrans. He commends their industry and cultivation, their inprofited little from the arts which accompany it. But after all he diminished the respect we had been tagent to entertain for their natural talents, or their real advancement, in any of the blessings of the social or civil state. And what expectations could we form of the interior of one could we form of the interior a country, which in its wessern a tremity, and under all the advantages for an intercourse with Europe and advanced but in a small degree beyond the humbless state of such try, and whose only approach was to oppose the most quotessed condition to the emblems of fractors dominion. The embracy of foreign dominion. The embracy from generalist, when governor of Giberlan, to the emberor of Morocco reports a landing at Tentran, the heat town to these dominions. For yearly and indictance seemed to prevail, and the pleasantes of coases attem, were hardly known. The following is the lantony of the journey: After accounting and and account a dispute with the governor for horses, which the couperoe had a to

contain many inhabitants, about a sixtle of, whom might be jewed and about a fittieth part Christian slaves, is on a declivity, before fortified towards the sea than Irad. Their marine force did not exceed 6 frigates, and they had not half that number of able commanders.

Around the city are country seats belonging to the fich, in which the eastern fuxity atems to be enjoyed. Every where are to be seen the rulins of ancient cities which once a doraed and blessed this country.—Of their government, the character he gave is not essentially changes. The Dey has a council, to which he adds such persons as he pleases. Sometimes a general consent is asked in times a general consent is asked in the laws, but always the execution is in his own hands, and generally at his own will. The Dey is taken from the soldiery at their pleasure, and the impalse of the occasion determines the thoice. But the appointment does not make the choice eacred, and the Dey depends for pro-tection more on his awa pradence than the protection of law. Ambiti-on never leave to secrifice tim at any opportunity. But this power is not exercised with greater restraint, from the danger of condition. It aftener defends itself by terror than persuasion. And the law of its own existence is the law of its administration. Yet we ato not to exclude the discoveries which had been made all policy. Every massacre has a plea in some national object, and the general government has a character which is not without confi-dence. Their forces in actual service are not reckoned high, and are always greater on the roll than on daty. The troops march to all parts of the territory, supply the

> laws, but are suspected of an influence which makes their decisions more subject to appeals. And the Dey is not unwilling to accept appeals, from which he may profit, or to admit opinions which never diminish his power.
>
> Their punishments are often severe, but as they are summary, they Their punishments are often severe, but as they are summary, they are not so often cruel, as they might be under their laws. The laws, however, reldom are carried beyond their outes.—The tribes within their purisdiction seldom experience any interference with their customs, while they remain patient under the exactions of the government, and these are seldom bayond certain limits, which as they are known, can be cauly admitted. A disposabilition to give no alarm in the method of administering private justice in the tribes, is favorable to the equity of it. And the occasions of such judgments are generally taken from such cases in which the inhabitants wichted as they general conviction of their neighbors.—The force of these hibits may be known from the complete command which a few fromps have over the whole population.—Should the manners of the city change, it would not be difficult to accomplish great changes in the whole condictor of the country. Nothing like in assimilation of manners had been produced, and the general character of the government of the country which Russis extends over its dominate of Russis extends over its dominate in Asia, and all the Asiatic pover inputs in Asia, and all the Asiatic governments had over the governments.

ancients complete. On certain days they reach the place appointed, and find deposited whatever is an article of commerce, and when they take it they leave in its place what has been judged the proper exchange. And even the Algerines in their demostic manners present many proofs of the same simplicity, even in their means allemn contracts it cannot be said that the events of Spain have not an unfriendly inflaence on the hostilities which they ence on the hostelities which the nerce in the Muditerranean. Bu what originated in the affairs of Europe, has by the policy of Com-mercial States been led to the con-sequences so much dreaded by de-tenceless nations. Violence calls for violence to repel it, and they who use the sword must periah by it. It is still to be hoped that the chastisement required, will be suffi-

City Tayern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately obscipied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, amounces to the public, and more capedially to those who may be disposed to patronise and encourage him, that it is his fixed determination to render it equal to any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He as mated in their true value till some more successful adventurer could find the means of combining these discoveries, so as to represent in some measure the natural advantages of the country they had visited. The country so far as explored exhibits much of the territe. Of the inhabitants we just know enough to discover that they have never had such intercourse with the commercial parts of Africa, as to borrow a character from their institutions.—Of their capacity some favourable opinions have been given, but nothing can deserve regard, till proper tice is entirely unknown. Their nished with news papers from every principal scapars in the United States. Private rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be had at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken

WILLIAM CATON A Bar-Keeper & Cook are wanted immediately at the City

Public Sale.

The antiscriber will sell at public sale, no Wednesday the 3d day of May next, at Mr. Edeline tovers, in the city of Annapolis, all the personal property of the late William Tuck, Eminating of several saluable Negroes, and a variety of Household and Tavern Eminture, toe tedious to snumerate Terms of sale—for all cums above 20

Partnership.

he 2d of October, 1614 a more named DICK: he is a short you completed fellow, about 35 wage, 5 feet 5 ur 7 lackes high as polite when spokes to He to him a pair of caston, colanty classers, with a broadclus strips, he white country closs packet, he is a cough shoesake took away with him his tast ever brings home the said regreevers him so that I get him man receive the above retward with a sonable charges.

2.3 Henjamin Harress of A A Gomey, Seesah N. B. It is supposed the above man may have gone to Monta country, where his mother life. Mrs Murray, near Montgomers House, and may have a pow. It December 1.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having at the subscriber all the debts of his books, which have accrede establishment in the Union T those indebted on said books, fied to make payment to the sonly. Indulgence cannot be a mode of collection. James March 2. March 2

Six Cents Rewar But no Charges to be pass time in the spring of 1813, 1 time to the nayloring busine George Richards, about 14 yearout Built, hard-featured.

NOTICE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, SURCE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT. of a letter from Com. Ale der Murray, President of urt of Inquiry, lately held w. York, to investigate to frigate President, to the S New-York, April 17, 181

I herewith transmit to you t t of the court of inquiry, ting the capture of the trig-ident, with the opinion of t

chave been the more min rinvestigation than might view have been deemed nee but as there has been a ity of opinions prevailing am British commanders, concer r capture, it was desirable view, to lay before the w e most correct manner, e umstance that led to that ev ch has afforded another of of American heroism, an ly honourable to her comm officers and crew, that e erican citizen must feel a nowing, that our flag hath nobly defended.

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have been the more minute investigation than might at view have been deemed necesbut as there has been a diity of opinions prevailing among British commanders, concerned capture, it was desirable in view, to lay before the world me most correct manner, every ch has afforded another high of American heroism, and so ly honourable to her command. fficers and crew, that every erican citizen must feel a pride nowing, that our flag hath been obly defended.

he minutes of the court having read and approved, the court cleared, and after due deliben, resolved to express the senats and opinions of the memon the matters submitted to

execution of the orders of the the Secretary of the Navy, we , (with the exception of two young midshipmen) examined officer belonging to the Pret, within the reach of the who survived the late gloricontest between the frigate sident and a squadron of H. B.

Ve are of opinion that the priause of the loss of the Prent, was her running on the bar at was leaving this port. The ence and continuance of the is she received for an hour and half or more, considering that was laden with stores and proons for a very long cruise, could but have injured her greatly, must have impeded her sailing. hogged and twisted appearance t she arrived at Bermuda, must e been the effects of this unfor ate accident. We are convincthat it was owing to this, that enemy were able to overtake

The striking of the President on bar cannot be imputed to the ilt of any officer who was attachto her; on the contrary, we nk every possible precaution was en, and the utmost exertions reused by her commander and ers, to insure her safe passage er the bar, and to relieve her afshe had struck. The accident s occasioned by some mistake in cing the boats, which were to tree as beacons for the President, ough a channel always dangerous a vessel of her draught, but rticularly so at such a time as she is obliged to select for passing it, tinguished.

From the time that the saperioriof the enemy's force was ascer-ned, and it became the duty of President to evade it, we are revinced that the most proper asures were pursued, and that she deterry possible effort to escape. mann, in our opinion, e ere so ely to be attended with success, those which were adopted by m. Decemer. Any suggestions of different measures would have more proper or more likely to withour foundation, and may be result of ignorance, or the dis-s of a sulpable ambision, or of

We consider the management of the President from the time the chase commenced till her surrender, SIR, as the highest evidence of the ex-perience, skill and resources of her commander, and of the ability and seamanship of her officers and crew. We fear that we cannot express, in a manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of Gom. Decatur, and his officers and crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, possessing advantages, which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing, otherwise than as it might affect the honour of our navy, and the character of our seamen. They fought with a spirit which no prospect of succesa could have heightened, and if victory had met its common reward, the Endymion's name would have been added to our list of naval conquests. In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship but the victory was ours. When the President was obliged to leave the Endymion to avoid the other ships, which were fast coming up, the En-dymion was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled that she soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this, is that she made no attempt to pursue the President, or to annoy her by a single shot while the President was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force which was nearly upon her the President presented her stern to the Endymion's broadside. A further proof that the Endymion was conquered is, the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the President in the contest with her had sustained but little injury ; and the fact that the Endymion did not join the squadron till many hours after the President had been surrounded by the other four enemy's ships, and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the Presis. dent left the Endymion.

We think it due to Com. Decatur and his heroic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the Endymion, when he found she was coming up, and the manner in which this proposition was received by his gallant crew. Such a design, at such a time, could only have been conceived by a soul without fear, and approved with enthusiastic cheerings by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt, and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the action to shun the approach of the President, the American stars might now be shining on the Endymion. In the subsequent part of the engagement, the enemy's squadron was too near to permit the execution of this design and the disabled state of the Endymion would have frustrated the principal object which Com. Decatur had in making so bold an attempt, which was to aperior sailing to escape with his

We conclude by expressing our opinion, that Com. Decatur, as well during the chase, as through his contest with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolon and heroic courage. That his conquet, and the conduct of his officers and crew, is highly honoursble to them, and to the American navy, and deserves the warmest gra titude of their country. That they did not give up their ship till she was surrounded and overpowered by a force so superior, that further re-sistance would have been unjustifiable and a useless sacrifice of the

The order of the Secretary of the Navy requires us to express an opinion as to the conduct of the officers and crew of the President after the capture. The testimony of all the witnesses concurs in enabling us to give it our decided approbation.

By the court True copy from the original, Cadwarder D. Colden,

Judge Advocate. Navy Department, April, 20, 1815. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Navy Department, April 20th, 1815.

In the course of official duty, it is my highest satisfaction to render justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the brave officers and seamen of the United States Na-

In giving an official sanction to the recent proceedings of the court of Enquiry, instituted at your request, to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the Frigate President, late of the Navy of the United States, while under your command; and to enquire into the conduct of the commander, officers and crew of the said Prigate, before and after surrender to the enemy ; it would be equally unjust to your merit, as well as to my sentiments and feelings, to pass over this investigation with a mere formal approbation-I have therefore, sir, to express to you, in the fullest manner, the high sense of approbation which the President of the United States and this department entertain for your professional character as an officer, who in every instance has added lustre to the stars of the union; and whose brilliant actions have raised the national honor and fame, even in the moment of surrendering your ship to an enemy's squadron of vastly superior force, over whose attack singly, you were decidedly triumphant : and you will be pleased to present to each of your gal lant officers and crew, the thanks of your government, for their brave defence of the ship, and the flag of the United States.

The proceedings and opinion of the court of Enquiry of which Com-modore Alexander Murray is President, are approved.

I am very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, B. W. CROWNINSHIELD. Com. Stephen Decatur, U. S. navy, New-York.

FALLS OF THE MISSOURI.

The following striking description of the Falls of the Missouri, is extracted from that highly interesting and valuable work, Lewis and Clarke's Travels; a book which ought to belong to the library of every man able to purchase

Captain Lewis had gone about wo miles, when his ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water, and as he advanced, a spray which seemed driven by the high southwest wind arose above the plain like a column of smoke, and vanished in an instant. Towa ds this point he directed his steps, and the noise increasing as he approached, soon became too tremendous to be mistaken for any thing but the Great Falls of the Missouri. Having travelled seven miles after first hearing the sound, he reached the falls about 12 o'clock; the hills as he approached were difficult of access and 200 feet high; down these he hurried with impatience, and seating himself on some rocks under the centre of the falls, enjoyed the sublime spectacle of this stupendous object, which since the oreation had been lavishing its magnificence upon the desert, unknown to civilization. The river immediately at its cas-

cade is 300 yards wide, & is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about 100 feet, and extends up the stream for mile, on the right, the bluff is also perpendicular, for 300 yards above the fall. For ninety or hundred yards, from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth, even sheet, over a precipice of at least 80 feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current, but being received as it falls by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam two hundred yards in length, and eighty in perpendicular elevation. This spray is dissipated flying up in columns of 15 or 20 feet, which are then oppressed by larger masses of the white foam, on all which the sun impresses the brightest colours of the rain-bow.

ter passing one continued rapid, and three small cascades, each three or four feet high, he reached, at the distance of five miles a second fall. The river is about 400 yards wide, and for the distance of 300, threws itself over the depth of 19 feet, and so irregularly, that he gave it the name of Grooked Falls. From the southern shore it extends obliquely upwards about 450 yards, and then forms an acute angle downwards nearly to the commencement of four small islands close to the northern side. From the perpendicular pitch to these islands, a distance of more than 100 yards, the water glides down a sloping rock with a veloci-ty almost equal to that of its fall.— Above this fall the river bends suddenly to the northward; while viewing this place capt. Lewis heard a loud roar above him, and crossing the point of a hill for a few hundred yards, he saw one of the most beautiful objects in nature ; the whole Missouri is suddenly stopped by one shelving rock, which without a single niche, & with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by are stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even, uninterrupted sheet to the perpendicular depth of 50 feet, whence, dashing against the rocky bottom it rushes rapidly down, leaving behind it a spray of the purest foam across the river. The scene which it presented was indeed regularly beautiful, since, without any of the wild, irregular sublimity of the other falls, it combined all the regular elegancies which the fancy of a painter would select to form a beautiful water-fall. The eye had scarcely been regaled with this charming prospect, when, at the distance of half a mile, capt. Lewis observed another of a similar kind; to this he immediately hastened, and found a cascade stretching across the whole river for a quarter of a mile with a descent of 14 feet, tho' the perpendicular pitch was only 6 feet. This too, in any other neighbourhood would have been an object of great magnificence, but after what he had just seen it became an object of secondary interest ; his curiosity being however awakened, he determined to go on, even should night overtake him, to the head of the falls. He therefore pursued the s. w. course of the river which was one constant succession of rapids & small cascades, at every one of which the bluffs grew lower, or the bed of the river became more on a level with the plains. At the distance of two and a half miles he arrived at another cataract of twenty-six feet. The river here is six hundred feet wide, but the descent is not immediately perpendicular, tho the river falls generally with a regular and smooth sheet; for about one third of the descent, a rock protrudes to a small distance, receives the water in its passage and gives it a curve. On the south side is beautiful plain, a few feet above the level of the falls; on the north the country is more broken, and there is a hill not far from the river .-Just below the falls is a little island in the middle of the river well covered with timber. Here, on a cottonwood tree, an eagle had fixed its nest, and seemed the undisputed mistress of a spot, to contest whose dominion neither man nor beast, would venture across the gulfs that surrounded it, and which is further secured by the mist rising from the falls. This solitary bird could not escape the observation of the Indians, who made the eagle's nest a part of their description of the falls which now proves to be correct in almost every particular, except that they did not do justice to their beight." Vol. I. p. 260-264.

" For more than thirteen miles (says the Journal in another place) we went along the numerous bends of the river, and then reached two small islands; three and three quar ter miles beyond which is a small creek in a bend to the left, above a small island on the right side of the river. We were regaled about ten o'clock, P. M. with a thunderstorm of rain and hail, which lasted for an hour, but during the day in this con-From the Falls he directed his fined valley, through which we are course south-west up the river; af-

portable; yet whenever we obtain a glimpse of the lofty tops of the mountains, we are tantalized with a view of the snow. These mountains have their sides, and animits partially varied with little copies of pine, codar, and balsam fir. A mile and a half beyond this creek, the rocks approach the river on both sides, forming a most sublime & ex-traordinary spectacle. For 5 & three quarter miles, these socks rise per-pendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1200 feet.— They are composed of a black granite near its base, but from its lighter color above, from the fragments, we suppose the upper part to be flint of a yellowish brown and cream colour. Norhing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river and menate us with destruction. The river, of 150 yards in width, seems to have forced its channel down this solid mass, but so reluctantly has it given way, that during the whole distance the water is very deep, even at the edges, and for the first three miles there is not a spot except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the water and the towering perpendicular of the mountain : the convulsion of the passage must nave been terrible, since at its outlet there are vast columns of rock torn from the mountain, which are strewed on both sides of the river, the trophies as it were of the victory. Several fine springs burst out from the chasms of the rock, and contribute to increase the river, which has now a strong current, but very fortunately we are able to overcome it with our oars, since it would be impossible to use either the cord or the pole. We were obliged to go on some time after dark, not able to find a spot large enough to encamp on, but at length, about two miles above a small island in the middle. of the river, we met with a spot on the left side, where we procured pleaty of lightwood and pitchpine. This extraordinary range of rocks we called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. We had made twenty two miles, and four and a quarter miles from the entrance of the gates. The mountains are higher to day than they were yesterday. We saw some big-horns, a few antelopes and beaver, but since entering the mountains have found no buffalo ; the oter however are in great plenty; the mosquitoes have become less troublesome than they were. Vol. I. p. 310, 311.

> From a London paper of Jan. 3. The Turkish frigate called the Camel, Abdallah Hamed commander, was recently employed in collecting the annual tribute of the inhabitants of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. While at anchor off Mytilene, the following tragical circumstance took place :- A Greek being unable or unwilling to pay the assessment, had been conveyed on board the ship, and after undergoing repeated bastinadoes, was threatened with further punishment .-Having next day refused compliance his wife and daughter were, by Hamed's order, put to death, after treatment two cruel to describe .-This scene took place in the presonce of the wretched husband, who maddened by the sight devoted himself to destruction to obtain revenge for such outrages on the common feelings of nature. While the crew were asleep, he gained the powder chamber and fired it. An instantaneous explosion, which scattered burning fragments over the neighboring islands, announced the terrible. catastrophe to the inhabitants. What remained of the frigate was speedily consumed; and, of the crew, 160 perished. The survivors including Hamed, the Commander were dreadfully mutilated.

The first equadron of the American fleet destined to act against Algiers, consists of the frigates Guer-rier, com. Decatur, capt. Lewis, Ma-cedonian capt. Jones, Constellation, capt. Gordon, and aloops Ontario, capt. Elliott, Epervier (brig) capt. Downes, and the corvets Firefly, to Rodgers, Flambeau, J. J. Nicholson, Spark, Gamble, Spithre, Dallas, and Torch, Chauncey. N. T. pa

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26, orcial Advertiser, Extra. Wednesday Evening, April 26.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. By the arrival of the Sine-quanon, capt. Pond, this afternoon, in 24 days from Rochelle, we learn the astonishing fuce, that Buonaparte has returned to Paris, and re-assumed the reins of government.

He landed at Frejus, (the port at which he landed on his return from Egypt) on the first of March, with 900 men from Elba. He was soon joined by Berthier, with 25,000 troops. He proceeded to Paris, acquiring strength as he advanced; and on the 20th of March, entered Paris in triumph, at the head of 80,000 men. On the 24th he issued a proclamation, announcing his return to the throne of France.

The Bourbon family withdrew from Paris on the 19th March, and fled to Belgium on their way to England.

The French Secretary of War was a leader of the plot. He had previously sent away all the cannon and munitions of war on the road which Buonaparte had to travel; and the populare, finding all resistance in vain, rallied around the imperial standard.

All the British property within the empire was ordered to be seques-

The Paris Moniteur, containing an account of the wonderful events, together with several imperial proclamations, or decrees, are in the hands of the translator.

#### SECOND EDITION.

Capt. Pond informs that he had to take his departure from France, as an embargo was expected immediately. There is no doubt, but that all the ports of France are already blockaded.

The news of the capture of the U. States frigate President, reached London on the 1st of March, by a Swedish vessel.

The private armed schr. Arrow. had captured 23 prizes, one of which is an Indiaman.

The privateer schrs. Arrow and James Monroe, and the ship Fanny, from N. York had arrived in France. The news of the defeat of the British at New-Orleans, had reach-

ed Europe.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

Extracts from the Moniteur. PARIS, MARCH 20, 1815. The King and the Princes left

this last night. His majesty the Emperor arrived at his palace of the Thuilleries this evening at 8 o'clock. He entered at the head of the same troops which were sent formed since his debarkation could not proceed beyond Fontainbleau.

The Emperor on his way, passed in review several corps of troops. He proceeded constantly in the midst of an immense populace, which from every quarter presented themselves before him.

The brave battalion of the old guards, which accompanied the Emperor from the Island of Elba, will bave marched from the Gulph Juan of Areis-sur-Aube, and of St. Dito Paris in 21 days. To-morrow we shall give the account of what took place on the route of his majesty from the time of his debarkation to his arrival at Paris.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815. Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions of the empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree

as follows : Art. 1st. The white cockade, the decoration of the flours de lys, the orders of St. Louis, of St. Espric,

and of St. Michael, are abolished.
2. The national cockade shall be worn by the sea and land troops, & by the citizens ; the tricoloured flag shall be hoisted upon the city halls, and upon the belfrey's in the coun-

3. Our Grand Marshal, perform ing the functions of Major-General of the Grand Army, is charged with

By the Emperor. NAPOLEON.

The grand marshal, performing the functions of major general of the BERTRAND.

From the London Gazette. Foreign-Office, Murch 14, 1815. The hon, capt. Maude, o. H. M's, ship Favourite, arrived at this office be useful to you; I would not per-at half past 9 last night, being the mit that the great number of citi-

carer of the ratification by the President and Senate of the U.S. America, of the tre ty of peace, oncluded at Ghent, etween His Majesty and the U. S. on the 24th of Dec. last.

LYONS, 13th MARCH, 1815. Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed and do

decree as follows : Art. 1. All the generals and officers in the land and sea service, of whatever grade, who have been introduced into our armies since the first of April, 1814, who were emigrants, or who, not being emigrants, quitted the service at the period of the first coalition, when the country had the greatest need of their services, will cease their functions forthwith, will lay aside the insignia of their grade and return to their places of residence.

2. The ministers of war, the inspectors of reviews, the officers of the treasury and other accounting officers are forbidden to pay those officers under any pretext whatsoever, from the time of the publication of the present decree.

3d. Our Grand Marshal, &c. &c. NAPOLEON, (Signed) (Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815. Napoleon, by the grace of God. &c. &c. we have decreed, &c. 1st. The nobility is abolished, &

the laws of the constituent assembly, shall be put in force. 2d. The feudal titles are suppres ed; the laws of our national assem-

blies shall be put in force. 3d. The individuals who have obtained from us national titles, as national recompences, and whose letters patent have been verified in the legal mode will continue to bear

4th. We reserve to ourselves, to give titles to the descendants of those men who have given lustre to the French name in different ages, whether in the command of land or sea forces, in the councils of the sovereign, in the civil or judicial administrations, or hually in the arts or sciences or commerce, conformable to the law which will be promulgated on this subject.

3d. Our grand marshal, &c. &c. (Signed) NAPOLEON, BERTRAND. (Signed)

PROCLAMATION Of his Majesty, the Emperor of Frances

At Gulph Juan, March'1, 1815. Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions of the state, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE. Frenchmen!

The defection of the Duke of Castilione (Augereau) delivered out this morning to oppose his pas. Lyons, without defence to our enewhich I had confided to him, was, by the number of the battalions, the bravery, and the patriotism of the troops which composed it, able to beat the corps of the Austrian army which was opposed to it, and to fall upon the rear of the left flank of the enemy's army which menaced Paris.

The victories of Camp-Aubert, of Montmirail, of Chatteiu Thierry, of Vouchamp, of Mormans, of Montereau, of Groane, of Rheims, zier, the insurrection of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Compte, and of Burgundy; and that position which I had taken in the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys, and from all its baggage, had placed it in a desperate situation. The French were never on the point of being more powerfult; and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it had found its grave in those vast countries which it had sacked in such an unpitying manner, when the treason of the Duke of Ragusa, (Marmont) delivered up the capital, and disorganized the army. The unexpected conduct of these two generals, which betrayed at once their country, their prince, and their benefactor, changed the fate of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy wassuch, that at before Paris, it was without munitions in consequence of its separa tion from its parks of reserve.

Under these novel, and great cir cumstances, my heart was rent to pieces, but my soul remained im-moveable. I only consulted the in-terest of the country, I exiled my-self to a rock in the midst of the seas ; my life was and would still

partaking of my late, social do so; I believed their presence use al to France, and I only took with me a handful of brave men necessary for

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is unlawful. For twenty years past, France has had new intests, new institutions, a new glory which could only be guaranteed by a national government, and by a dynasty born under those new circumstances. A prince who will reign over you, who will sit on my throne, by the force of the same armies which have ravaged our territory, will seek in vain to support himself by the principles of the feudal law, he could not assure the honour and the rights but of a small number of individuals, enemies to the people, who twenty-five years ago had condemned them in all their national assemblies. Your interior tranquility and your external reputation would have been lost for ever.

Frenchmen ! in my exile I have heard your complaints and your wishes; you call back that government of your choice which alone is legitimate. You blamed my long slumber; you reproached me with sacrificing to my ease the great interest of the country.

I have traversed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind; I arrive among you to resume my rights, which are your own. Whatevar individuals have done, written or said since the capture of Paris, I will remain for ever ignorant of. That will have no influence upon the recollection which I cherish of the important services which they have rendered; for events of such a nature are above human control.

Frenchmen! there is no nation. however inconsiderable, which has not had the right and has not been subjected to the dishonour, of obeying a prince imposed by an enemy who was victorious for a season,-When Charles the VIIth re-entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry VI. he determined to hold his throne by the valour of his brave men, and not by that of the Prince Regent of England. It is thus that to you alone and to the brave men of the army. I give, and will always give, the glory of my being indebted for every thing.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor, The Grand Marshal performing the functions of the Major General of the Grand army. BERTRAND. (Signed)

Paris, March 23. The Emperor left Elba on the 25th of Feb. at 5 in the afternoon, in a at the head of troops sent to oppose brig of 26 guns, with 400 of his guards, accompanied by three other vessels, having on board 200 infantry, 100 Polish lighthorse, and a battalion of flankers of two hun-dred men. The day of sailing passed the French brig of war Zephyr, without suspicion. On the 28th saw a seventy-four, which took no notice of the brig. On the first of March the Emperor arrived in the bay of Junan, where he landed at 5 in the afternoon, and encamped on the sea shore until the rising of the moon. At 11 o'clock he put himself at the head of his handful of brave men, and proceeded to Cannes from thence to Grasse, and through St. Vallier, and arrived in the evening of the 2d, at the village of Cerenon, having marched the first day 20 leagues.

The manner in which he was re ceived by the people of Cannes, gave the Emperor the first presage of the success of the enterprise. On the night of the 2d he slept at Barene; on the 4th he dined at Digne, From Castellane to Digne, and throughout the department of the Lower Alps, the peasants informed of the march of the Emperor, assembled from every direction upon his route, and manifested sentiments which left no doubt of his success. On the 5th General Gambrone, with an advan-ced guard of 40 grenadiers, took possession of the bridge and fortress of Sisteron. On the same day the emperor slept at Gap, with 10 horsemen and 40 grenadiers. The enthuemperor inspired the inhabitants; and the hatred which they had felt towards the nobility, was a proof of the sentiments of the province of

At Gap thousands of copies of proclamations were printed and addressed by the emperor to the army and the people; and by the soldiers of the guard to their comrades. These

oclamations were circulated. pe rapidity of lightning . On the efternoon of the sixth, the emperor population of the city. At night he lept at Gorp. The forty men of the advanced guard of Gen. Cambronne proceeded to Muse, where they fell in with the van of a division of 6000 troops of the line commarch-General C. wanted to parley with the advanced posts. They answered that they were forbidden to hold any communication. However, this van fell back & leagues, and took a position between the lakes, at the village of - The emperor, informed of this circumstance, rode to the spot, where he found 7 or 800 troops, dismounted his horse, made himself known, and said that the first soldler who chose to kill his emperor, might do so." The unanimous cry was Long live the Emperor. This regiment had been commanded by the Emperor, during his first campaignsan Italy ; these troops embraced the followers of the emperor, and instantly tore from their hats the white cockade, and replaced them with the tri-coloured. The Emperor then addressed them, after which they demanded to be the first to march against the division which covered Grenoble. They began their march in the midst of a crowd of inhabitants which encreased every moment. The emperor marched towards Grenoble, and on his way a whole regiment came over to him, commanded by col. Labedoyere. At 9 in the evening the emperor entered one of the suburbs of Grenoble.

The troops within the gates of the city, consisted of about 6000 in number, among them a regiment, in which 25 years before, the emperor had been made a captain. The National Guards and the

whole population of Grenoble, were behind the garrison, and rent the air with cries of Long Live the Emperor. The gates were burst open, and at ten, the Emperor entered the city, in the midst of an army & a people animated with the most lively enthusiasm. The next day he reviewed the troops in the midst of the population of the whole department, who cried "down with the Bourbons! down with the enemies of the people! Long Live the Emperor, and a Government of our own choice !" The garrison of Greneble immediately afterwards proceeded by torced marches towards Lyons .-From Grenoble to Lyons the marches of the Emperor was like a triumph. During this time, the count D'Artois, the Duke of Orleans, and several Marshals, had reached Lyons. Money was lavished among the troops, and promises made to the officers, but to no purpose. The Emperor entered Lyons on the 10th him, and was received with every demonstration of joy. The Count D'Artois quitted Lyons escorted by

a single gen d'arms! On the 11th the Emperor review-ed the troops at Lyons, and, with General Brayer at their head, began Bordeaux people endeavoured the his march towards Paris.

On the 18th he arrived at Villa Franche, a small town of 4000 inhabitants, but which then contained upwards of 60,000. On the 15th he arrived at Autun; on the 16th at Avallon; on the 17th at Auxerve, where he was joined by the Prince of Moskwa, who had caused the tricoloured cockade to be hoisted thro'out his district.

The Emperor reached Fontainbleau on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the morning; at 7 he learned that the Bourbons had quitted Paris, and that the capital was free. He immediately proceeded to the city, and entered the Thuilleries at 9 in the evening, at the moment when he was least expected.

Thus has terminated, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, without meeting with any obstacle, this great enterprize, which has restored to the nation her rights, and her glory, and which has effaced the stain which treason and the presence of strangers had fixed upon the ca-

In 18 days the brave battalion of guards have traversed the space between Juan and Paris, a distance which usually takes forty-five days

On the 21st, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor reviewed all the troops composing the army of Paris. Every possible demonstration of joy was exhibited by both sol-diers and citizens. Monitour. Moniteur.

We have delayed to announce the was known that the expresses departure of Buonaparte from Elba arrived. Business is in the great and of his arrival in France, because state of activity.

the ministers of justice to H

His M. has appointed the of Gaeta, minister of Finance Duke of Bassano, secretary of the Duke of Decrea, minuter Marine and of the colonies; the Oranto, minister of the treasury ; the Doke of Reinspector general of the send mee; the Count De Bondy prof the department of the Sena

Guonsella Rear, Prefect of Po-By a decree of the 21st Ma the Emperor appointed the Dah Vicenza, Minister of foreign

His M. by a decree of yest being desirous of giving to gen Carrot a testimony of his soul-on in regard to his defence of twerp, has named him count of Empire. General Count Carro also the same day appointed me to of the interior.

At Lyons, on the 13th Me nine in number, by which is annu all alterations that had been my the constitution and govern since his deposition, and place things as mearly as possible upont former footing.

Vienna, March !! The departure of the En Napoleon from Elba continue to cupy the whole attention of the lic. There have been nume conferences between the soverein and the ministers, as yet we to of no resolution of the congress

La Rochelle, March 25 They write from Amiens, is 20,000 men forming the adverguard of the French army, have put ed through that city, taking Law where the Princes of the House Bourbon have retired. It is being ed that that city will not expess self to a siege. It is further t that the king has embarked for I gland at Ambleteause near Calina It is believed that our troops a take immediate possession of Be um, where the Emperor will is great resources and many partial reunited 150,000 men. Orden been given to raise new levies

It is said that Lord Wellis will command the English troop Belgium, and that a Prussian of of troops is advancing towards frontiers of France ; and that is neral war is likely to take place. Italy is said to be in a state of its rection. Austria is sending ala army into that country.

Pyedmont and Genoa are is and are disposed to declare in he of France. Bordeaux and Today possession of the post of Blags but they did not succeed.

The duke of Angouleme has head quarters at Toulouse; he sent for troops, and they are name al guards.

The French have in Brett sail of the line, 16 at Toules, 6 at Rochefort; all the Frenchist men, especially those returned los British prisons, are devoted to h

Itais said by letters from Pin that since the return of Napoleon, appears moderately disposed; it pears, that he has made propos to Austria through the mediator Maria Louisa, that in case that por er would declare in his fayour. would offer her mediation and main neuter, peace would soos restablished, at least on the con nent of Europe.

London, March 15. The important news brought terday from France has struck public like a clap of thunder, person expected it. All the gre concerns of Europe had been ranged at the congress. There no probability that the flames of would be rekindled in any pan Europe. The best understand reigned among the great power and in France, the attachment the person and the the person and government of Lo

At one o'clock the sgitstion the city was beyond all description of the Exchange of the Exc

sined and perhaps the new sta things have determined him re recourse to a new system of lic to be prepared for the rene of the property tax, with all asitorial forms, Morning Chris

wenty sail of the line were y day put in commission, and ma cers who had been put upon h have been ordered to repair admiralty. A press is order he port of London and in all er ports for the service of

When the news of the landing poleon teached Ghent, it exci greatest enthusiasm in his fav we learn that the same ef produced in all the low countr ritroops will have sufficient ment in preserving tranqui

Nothing can equal the agita he exchange since the recep the news from France. We learn that the minister has red the notice to the exchang next loan, on account of the eded alteration the present s trade has produced by lowe funds.

Earl Grey last night in the h Lords expressed a confident this country would not in in the internal affairs of Fra

PARIS, MARCH 1 he official declaration which erminate the congress, is a ists at Vienna. The follo he text of that important of ot, which is attributed to the Congress.

DECLARATION. he European powers have

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been overthrown ; it wa sisite, by a wise distribut e among the principal prevent the prepoude eby obviate the return of gers, which have recen cted and astonished the w his magnificent object ha omplished; great obstacle

removed ; delicate qu

ded; and contradictory reconciled. the congress has not e y expectation, satisfic es, and consoled the misf h have weighed heavily als and nations; if, in not attained that ideal p hich has been so often ly anticipated, it has a it. In regulating all t Ms, the collision of which ninvolve Europe in m ions, it has given sat il parties, mitigated in deaf to every other v of suffering and exhau ity, sacrificed a transic a conduct less con t have shed on its lal necessity of a permaner he sovereigns, in se re that a new era is ab cing for the world, ack their primary duty wi

itain that peace wi ed by so many gene and painful sacrifice of soldiers. They ssity of devoting t to those salutary occurred which they had been drawn by the recent of reviving the arts, laws, and amelioratin as of nations. They and strength of sta anteed only by the government and the l ple; that the most pe ions, the most solen the professions.

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ed and perhaps the new state things have determined him to re recourse to a new system of filic to be prepared for the renewof the property tax, with all its asitorial forms, Morning Gbron.

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Nothing can equal the agitation he exchange since the reception the news from France.

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Earl Grey last night in the house Lords expressed a confident hope this country would not interin the internal affairs of France.

PARIS, MARCH 17. he official declaration which is erminate the congress, is alrea circulation among the diploists at Vienna. The following he text of that important docunt, which is attributed to the ce-rated M. De Gentz, Secretary to Congress.

DECLARATION.

he European powers have asbled at Vienna, to consolidate basis fixed by the peace of Pa-This labour was as complicatas it was difficult. It was rete to re-establish what 25 years anarchy had destroyed ; to retruct the political edifice from ruins ; to restore fallen states ; ircumscribe others within just ts; and to dispose of a number contries left vacant by the subion of the power by which they been overthrown; it was also isite, by a wise distribution of e among the principal states, prevent the preponderance any particular power, and eby obviate the return of those ers, which have recently intted and astonished the world. his magnificent object has been mplished; great obstacles have removed ; delicate questions ed; and contradictory pretenreconciled.

the congress has not equalled y expectation, satisfied the h have weighed heavily on indials and nations; if, indeed, it not attained that ideal perfecti-shich has been so often and so ly anticipated, it has at least led the various duties devolved it. In regulating all those inninvolve Europe in new conions, it has given satisfaction parties, mitigated inevitable fices by evident advantages, deaf to every other voice but of suffering and exhausted buity, sacrificed a transient eclat the conduct less conciliating at have shed on its labours, to he sovereigns, in separating, re that a new era is about com-cing for the world, acknowledge their primary duty will be, to stain that peace which purled by so many generous efand painful sacrifices, by the
sic devotion of nations, and the
y of soldiers. They feel the
assity of devoting themselves
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drawn by the recent convulsiof reviving the arts, improving
laws, and ameliorating the baplaws, and smeliorating the hap as of nations. They are more over convinced that the secu-and strength of states can be asteed only by the wisdom of government and the love of the the ; that the most positive con lous, the most solemn treaties, the profoundest combinations of smacy, are but useless auxiliation do preside in the gabinet; and that but your purposes.

their decision firmly pronounced, to make common cause against all na-tions, who in contemning this principle, shall dare to pass the boundaries assigned to them in the political system.

The sovereigns, in separating united by their past misfortunes, and a sense of their present interests have concluded a simple and sucred alliance, that of making every consideration subordinate to the inviolable maintenance of peace, and to stifle in its birth every project tend-ing to destroy it by all the means which Providence had placed in their hands.

May the nations of Europe repose with confidence under this solemn union! May hope and security again dawn amidst them, accompanied with the labours of peace & the progress of the arta 1 May frightful alarms no longer call to remembrance those cruel misfortunes which the sovereigns, are jealous to remove for ever the return ! May religion, respect for the legitimate authorities, submission to the laws, and abhorrence of every thing that may tend to disturb the public order and repose, become the new ties of society ! May'all nations be united to each other in the useful relations, and banish from among them every other jealousy but that of the virtues!-Homage in fine, to this great and eternal principle, that the happiness of individuals and nations depends upon the welfare of

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 4, 1815.

The restoration of Napoleon to the throne of France, is an event equally astonishing as it was unexpected, and may safely challenge the records of all ages and nations to exhibit its parallel. When driven from his country an exile, shorn of his glory, and doomed to take up his abode on a barren rock, it never could have come within the reasonable calculation of any man, that he would so soon after be seated in triumph on a throne from which the indignation of an insulted world had hurled him. That there should have been such a simultaneous impulse in the French people, as to favour the designs of a despot whom they so repeatedly joined in execrating, displays a versatility of character as extraordinary as the consummation of the design itself. There is so great a multiplicity of corroborating circumstances, that we are induced to believe Napoleon's abdication to have been nothing more than a russe de guerre. When driven to extremes, and forsaken by those whose fortunes had grown up with his own, and in whom he had placed unlimited confidence, he had nothing left but to provide for the safety of his own life, and that of his empire. While he has been enjoying a respite from his imperial duties, the soldiers which followed him to Russia have returned, and the prisoners which were in England released, so that he now has no inconsiderable accession of strength to his army. Several of the islands in the East and West-Indies, which had been captured by the British, were again given up to France, so that in this respect the empire has been benefitted during the short period of the tyrant's banishment. If he comes again into power, without any checks upon the wildness of his ambition, and extravagance of his schemes, the world will doubtless be thrown once more into a scene of tumult and confusion. We cannot suppose that Louis intentionally aided in the accomplishing this great object, the restoration-yet by continuing at the head of the military establishment the favourite generals of Buonaparte, eleared his path of every obstruction. He has burst once more like a frightful comet upof guarantee of the general

on the world, and what may be the

litical operations of this event no Dur pe, and the country, time

If our government had not already concluded a treaty of peace with England, they would once more have the assistance of their loving friend Napoleon in a war for the protection of "free trade and sailor's rights"-but as a creaty was made without securing these objects, will they not feel once more a desire of uniting their strength with his against the " fast anchored Isle."

Died-On the 20th ult. on the north side of Severn, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. JAMES BOONE.

-, On Friday the 28th ultimo. of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. John HATHERLY, late Examiner-General of the Western Shore of this state.

-, On Tuesday last, at his residence on the head of Severn, Mr. BASIL BROWN, after a tedious ill-

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Talleyrand was at Vienna, and his lady left Paris on the 19th for England, with Madame Moreau and Lady Wellington.

The brig Sailors Friend, of Philadelphia, sailed from Havre on the 25th of March, for the U. States, dispatched by our minister Mr. Craw-

Murat, King of Naples, had declared for Napoleon having made a treaty of Alliance with him previous to his departure from Elba.

The Army of Mutat is estimated at 80,000 men, who rose upon the Austrian guard on the Frontiers of Naples, and put every one of them to death.

Lord Cochrane had escaped from prison in England, having jumped out of the window.

A British frigate arrived at Cadiz, on the 2d of March, in a very crippled state, having lost 109 men killed and wounded, in an action with an American ship of war, probably the Peacock.

Charles the 4th, of Spain, was at Rome on the 7th of February. Lord Castlereagh left Vienna on

the 13th of Feb. and had arrived in London.

GEN. WILKINSON.

Troy, March 21, 1815. The Court convened pursuant to idjournment.

The consideration of the case being resumed, the court, after maturely and deliberately weighing the facts adduced in evidence, Deci-

That no censure attaches to the accused, from all or any of the specifications embraced under charge

The court doth thereupon pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct.

That the first and second, are unsupported by evidence, and the court accordingly finds major gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of the second charge of drunkenness on du-

All and each of the specifications embraced under charges 3d and 4th, being next deliberated on in succession, the court decided that no blame attaches to the accused from all or any of chem, and accordingly pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman

or of countenancing and encourage-ing disobedience of orders.

It is therefore adjudged and de-termined, that Maj. General James Wilkinson, of the United States' army be and he hereby is honorably acquitted of all and every of the charges and specifications against him exhibited.

The Court adjourned sine die. H. DEARBORN, Maj. Gen. President.

EVERET A. BANCKER, ) Judge Advocate. April 18, 1815. The sentence of the Court is approved, JAMES MADISON.

GENERAL ORDERS. Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson is released from arrest, and his aword is

The general court martial of which Maj. Gen. Dearborn is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War. D. PARKER. Adj. & Insp. Gen.

### POSTSCRIPT

LATEST FROM PRANCE. Office of the New-York Evening Post, Sunday, April 80-

The Spanish ship Louisa arrived his afternoon in 30 days fr. Bordeaux left the river the 29th March. I have a file of French papers to the 28th. They contain nothing more than was brought by the Sine qua Non except an official declaration, signed by all the allied ministers at the Court of Vienna, which declares Buonaparte un outlaw, and delivers bim up to the populace to be torn to pieces. The mob, however, happen to be with him, and therefore there is little dans ger to his person from that quarter

The French Frigate Lys has captured the brig and transport vessels that brought Buenaparte and his guards from Elba to Frejus.

The inhabitants of Bourdeaux were shipping off their effects to England. The south of France were determined to hold out against Buonaparte. An officer whom Buonaparte sent to Bourdeaux, had been arrested and put in irons.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29, The First Squadron, destined for the Mediterranean,

Toact against Algiers, is now as sembled in this port, and only awaits a favourable wind, to put to sea. It is commanded by Commodore Decatur, who has hoisted his broad pendant on board the frigate Guer-

We understand the commodore has requested to be relieved from the command, before the winter, on account of his health, and that the government have assented to his wishes; he will in consequence shift his pendant to some vessel of the squadron, and return home 'ere that period.

We also understand, that William Shaler, esq. with Commodores Bainbridge and Decatur, have been appointed joint Commissioners to treat with the Dey of Aigiers, should he be inclined to make pacific over-

> REVOLUTION IN TUNIS. Tunis, Jan. 28.

Sidi Mahmoud Flassen, (cousin of the Prince Regent, Sidi Ottoman) so abused the confidence of his sovereign as to render him odious to the people. Having formed a conspiracy, he entered the palace on the 19th Jan and with his own hand plunged a sword into the heart, of the old monarch. The two sons of Sidi Ottoman, effected their escape, but were afterwards taken by the satellites.of the usurper, and murdered in his presence. After this Mahmoud was solemnly proclaimed sovereign. In or der to consolidate his power he marri ed his daughter to Sadi Soliman Kiaya, leader of a strong faction, and promised his own sister to Jussul Kogia, whom he created his minister. Soon after, Jussu Kogia, elevated his views even to the throne, and re-solved to murder Mahmoud & all his sons, but the new Bey was apprised of it in time, and at the moment of his entering the palace, had him arrested and beheaded. Jussuf sold his life very dear, and as he had a strong party attached to his interest, new troubles were expected; however, the soldiers had taken the oath of allegiance to Sidi Mahmoud, and the people returned quietly to their usu al occupations.

#### SHERIFFALTY.

The subscriber offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, and respectfully so licits the votes of his fellow citizens of Anne-Arundel county. He assures them should he be fortunate enough to obtain a majority of votes, no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of that important appointment.

Augustine Gambrill.

Lancelot Warfield, Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing e-lection, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arun May 4, 1815.

#### NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax will sit on the third Monday in May, and continue in session twenty days, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

By order, H. S. Harwood, Clk. C. T. A. A. County.

#### TO THE VOTERS Of Anne-Arundel County

Having been solicited by a number of the independent solors of the county. I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of Sherill, at the next ensuing election. I assure you, my fellow-citizens, about I be honoured with your support, indefatigable exertion, and unremitting attention, shall not be wanting to make my duty comport, with your consequence. port with your convenien

Gassaway Watkins, West-River, May 4.

To be Sold at Vendue, On Thursday 25th of May, at Belvoir the residence of the subscriber sundry articles of Household Furniture several Feather Beds, and a Harpsi-chord; at the same time will be offer-ed for sale a Good Plantation Wagon, a pair of large Timber Wheels, and several articles useful on a farm. The terms of sale, for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving a note with approved security.

Henry Maynadier.

May 4.

#### WANTED

A youth of about 16 or 17 years of ge to attend in a store in this city. laquire of the printer. May 4.

Anne-Arundel county, sc. ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of GREENBURY TREA-KLE, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on outh, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Greenbury I reakle having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application ; and the said Greenbury Treakle having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Greenbury Treakle be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his eraditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday in September next, to appear before the said county court, at the Court House of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recom-mending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Greenbury Treakle should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 13th day of April, 1815. RD RIDGELY. May 4.

#### Jonathan Hutton, COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,

Continues to carry on the above bu-sinesses at his old stand in Corn-Hillstreet, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The facility of obtaining all articles necessary in his line being greater than heretofore, enables him to give additional elegance and durability

to his work, and persuades him to hope for an increase of patronage.

N. B. Old carriages received in part payment for new ones. Annapolis, April 13.

#### To Jurors & Witnesses.

For the convenience of the gentlemen summoped to Baltimore to attend the District Court of the United States at its next assize, the Packet of the subscribers will sail hence, for that place, on Sunday the 7th May nest.

Annapolis, April 27.

#### ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGES.

THE subscriber proposes running a line of STAGES from Washington and George-lown, to Annapolis, to com-mence on the first day of May next.

The Stage will leave Crawford's Hotel, George-town, every Monday and Friday morning, and arrive in Annapo-lis same days to late dinner-Returning will leave Caton's Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and arrive at Crawford's same e-

The Stage will arrive in season for the Eastern Shore packets from Anna-polis. Stages are provided on the Eas-tern Shore for conveying passengers either to Easton or Chester Town.

Fare for Passengers, four dollars, with 20 lb, Baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

From the Baltimore Telegraph. LINES By one of the Editors.

Twas in that merry time of year, When ev'ry bard attunes his powers; When the full mind flows free & clear, And fancy like the season flowers.

A female object caught my view, A form more fair is seldom se Her roving eyes were large and blue, Her robes were of a pleasant green And when I gaz'd her truant eyes, Wandered at large o'er grove & hill: Now sought the earth, now read the

And was not for a moment still. Bay mortal, with that sullen brow, She cried, why dost thou pine and mope?

I come to cheer thy spirits now, Know'st thou not me-my name i HOPE.

A rose-bush in her hand she bore, With buds & verdant foliage crown'd But she had pluck'd it long before Flora had spread her honours round

Thrice did she wave it high in air, She cried, O mortal see my power I look'd and not a bud was there, The bush was all in sudden flower.

Take this she cries, and straight she Strips

A rose, the darling of my eyes ; I caught it-pressed it to my lips, Then in my bosom wore the prize.

She spoke, and in a moment fled, And vanish'd like the passing smoke; I look'd and all the leaves were dead, And with a sigh of sorrow woke.

From the Am. Daily Advertiser.

a Give me neither poverty, nor riches, lest I be full and deny thee; or lest I be poor and steal." Prov. xxx. 8th & 9th verses.

Well would it be for mankind, if they would attend to the holy breathings of that book, well called the Bible, or THE BOOK, in preference to all books-it has taught us that God is the God of Peace, and that he delighteth not in carnage, blood and murder.

After a dark night of restrictions and war, we now have peace. The world is at peace!-the ruthless arm of war, no longer overturns the palace, or sweeps away the cottage with fire and sword. But my readers, it becomes us to avoid extremes; it behoves us to act with prudence. Before the dark shades, which, with heavy gloom covered the American nation, we, as neutrals, extended our commerce over every sea, to almost every port-Europe, convulsed to its very centre, had not the means of trade : America, then neutral, rose fast, and wealth poured in upon us. Let not the return of peace induce us, either as individuals or a nation, to expect the same glittering scene-but, with Agur, let us say Remove far from us, Vanity and Lies-give us neither poverty nor riches, lest we be full and deny thee, and say who is the Lord ; or lest we be poor and steal, and take the name of our God in vain.

Mediocrity is the best for both national and individual happiness. The fact is, we now cannot with reason, count on any thing elsethe nations of Europe released from the fangs of despotism and the havoc of war, will turn their attention to commerce, and pursue such measures as will best comport with their several interests. Trade, like water, will find-its own level, and he who foolishly ventures into the tempestuous ocean of commerce, without having prudence for his compass, and mediocrity for his pole star, will most probably be wrecked on the breakers of disappointment, founder in the gulph of intempewnich the preacher prays against, become " poor and steal,"

Nothing is more natural to the heart of man, than pride or false ambition ; it is displayed in infant years, and in manhood ripens into fruit, bitter to the taste; or like the apples of ashes, on the lake where Sodom once stood, appearance without reality, it vanishes with a touch-it crumbles into dust, and the haughty heart which cherished it, breaks to mend no more. Let us seriously reflect now, it may be too late at a future day.

We must not, we cannot expect to indulge ourselves or our families, in former foolish extravagance. My readers, you must believe in a su-perintending Providence—you have lately tasted the miseries of war, but thank the God of mercies, that you have not been obliged as Eu-rope, to drink the bitter cup to the last dregs. What was the procur-ing squee of the late war? You may blame this government or that government, but sin and unthank-fulness, and luxury, wretched luxu-

ry was the cause. The tide of pros-perity rolled in upon your shores, and you abused the blessing to your own cost ! The manna of Heaven rained upon you; you eat it, and was unchankful; it was the manna of civil and religious freedom, given you not to abuse but to cultivate

You became full and rebelled against the giver, your hearts were fat and you forgot Goo; and may I not ask you whether you did not so far forget him, as to send men to represent you in your solemn assemblies as legislators, lawmakers and executors, who were loose in their morals-men who regarded not either God or man, further than would gratify their inordinate ambition-men who, in ale houses and taverns have been the great advocates, (pretendedly so) of your liberties, and whose private examples you cannot admire-men who have laughed at, and ridiculed the very religion you profess. It makes no difference what party such men belonged to, if such was their character, such their conduct, Heaven must and will frown upon you white you support them. The very jubilee of America the anniversary of our independence, has been abused by scenes of riot and confusion. We have walked in the way of our own lusts, and have been punished by war. In this war you have obtained much glory in arms, (if glory can be attached to blood shedding.) You are elevated in spirit; you are proud of your prowess ! take carebe not too much elevated, humility becomes us; and in all your affairs, with prudence govern your concerns. Remember with Agur that there is " A generation whose teeth are as swords and their jaw teeth as knives to devour the poor from off the earth and the needy from among men." LAY PREACHER.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment

Mary Hopkins, Admrs Isaiah Hopkins, 3w\*

April 27. A Mainmast and Sail.

Taken up by the subscriber on the 22d inst, between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, a Main-mast and Sail, the mast apparently broken about the deck. The owner may procure them on proing property and paying charges.

Robert Wilson. Annapolis, April 27.

To be Rented

ON MODERATE TERMS, The house, garden and lot, former-ly occupied by the late Dr. Scott, of Annapolis, and possession given imme diately. For terms apply to Henry Maynadier.

April 27, 1815.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is-sued out of the Court of Appeals, western shore, returnable to December term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 13th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the sheriff's office, in the city of Annapolis, for cash, the fol-

lowing property, to wit : One parcel of land called Clarke's Inheritance, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Also, three Negro men called Joe, Charles and Will. The above is taken as the property of James Sanders, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John F. Cox, and his

wife. JAMES HUNTER. Coroner A. A County. April 27.

Partnership,

WILL stand to cover Mares this season, at Mrs.
Mary Stockett's, at the
low price of six dollars
each Mare, and twentyfive cents to the groom.
Should the above sum of six dollars not

Should the above sum of six dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every Mare. Partnership is well made, and as high bred as any Horse in America. Season to commence the first of April, and end on the 15th of July.

April 6.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Boud, Appeal Bonds, & Com-mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-fice.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendicioni expo-nactrom Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d day of May next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. H.

One Negro Woman named Judy, one do. Cordella, and part of a Tract of Land called Shipley's Adventure, containing 150 acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Ephraim Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch, senr. and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Henry Howard, of John

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. County,

April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d May next, at John Beckly's Tavern, on the turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock,

All the right, title and interest, of Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land, called Taylor's Park and Snowden's Compens, con taining 750 acres of land, more or less Seized and taken as the property of Chas. Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin Shipley.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facina from A. Arundel county court, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. at Friendship, ONE Tract or parcel of Land called

Made Stone,

Containing 260 scres, more or less. Seiz ed and taken as the property of William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Brown, use of Gerard and William Hopkins, and William Whittington.

April 27. Solomon Groves, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office in the City of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. for

One plantation by the name of Doden,

Containing 300 acres of land, more or less, and two Negroes, John and Rose. Seized and taken as the property of George and Edward H. Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mar-garet Darnall, use of Ridgely and Solomon Groves, Shff.

April 27.

Just Published,

and for Sale at this Office A FULL AND COMPLETE INDEX

To the Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813, Price-Two Dollars.

April 20.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 9th May, on the premi ses, the personal estate of William Tillard, late of said county, deceas-

Consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cat-tle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Fur-niture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty doi lars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

April 20. Henry Jones, Admr

50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March last, a bright mulatto woman, aged about 29 named KITTY. She lived last year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Annapolis. She was seen in that place a few days after she went off. I have reason to believe she has a pass, or a certificate of freedom. I will give Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certificate, if it can be proved from whom she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars for the woman, to be lodged in any gaol so that I get her again.

Henry Waring. Went off about the 21st of March

April 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-ters of administration on the personal catate of William Tillard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons baving claims against said es-tate to bring them in, legally authen-ticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Henry Jones, Admr.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of May sext, if fair, if not, the first fair day there-

after, at the late residence of David
Simmons, deceased, near Mount
Pleasant Ferry,
All the personal estate of said David
Simmons, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, some articles of Merchandise, and Horses, Cattle and Merchandise, and Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Terms of sale are, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchasor giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale; all under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

April 20. doron Welsh, sen. extr.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private

sale the plantation whereon she at present resides, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles below M'Cay's tavern, ty, five miles below M Coy's tavern, on the road leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 3+2 acres of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, to-bacco, sunall grain, particularly rye; its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that like of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early growth. on. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one half of the tract is in wood, of young thriving timben. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient fot a large family; every convenient our house, for stock and poultry; an excel-lent garden newly built, rich, and well set with herbs of almost every kind; pump of good water in the yard, and ruit of every kind. There is some meadow and port can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, or Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt in the city of Baltimore If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder. Rachel Warfield

March 16, 1815.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on he 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK : he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broadblue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or se-

cures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.

A A County, South Rives
Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B H. December 1.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection , James Shaw. Murch 2.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court April 11, 1815. On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of The executor of the last will and testament of Mary Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gazzaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same are the total county. hibit the same, with the vouchers there-of, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April,

> Thomas Norris, of Thos. Executor.

ginally by Mr. George Mann is announces to the public, and real enhounces to the public, and real enalty to those who may be disposed patronize and encourage him, the his fixed determination to real equal to any establishment in the Its conveniences perhaps are unupand the opportunities offered by proximity to the bay; of furnishing table with wild fowl and cysters analish him to supply those with enable him to supply those who favour him with their custom will dishes in their proper season. I sures those who have been in the of patronizing this establishment they may calculate hereafter on ing with accommodations at least to any which have been afforded his predecessors; and so far a own personal attendance, together that of those in his employ, can but to the comfort and anister his guests, he pledges himself not tion shall be wanting. He has a supply of figuors, and for the anison of the stranger and the tran he has provided a Coffee Room, nished with news papers from the nished with news papers from a principal scaport in the United a Private rooms are always read, private or public suppers cante be the aboutest notice. he shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken, by the week, month or year, and bones

at livery. WHLLIAM CATOL A Bar-Keeper & C Are wanted immediately at the Annapolis Murch 23.

Three Farms For Sa

THE above Farms are situal Anne Arundel County, and wer property of David Steuart, Est in that county, deceased

One Farm, called "Part of Obtion," lying between Rawling's Two and the town of Queen Anne, commended the town of Queen Anne, commen ing about 450 acres of land a h proportion of which is heavily to proved meadows and arable land ly cultivated with cleverand phin This estate is inclosed with good for and the farm and tobacco houses in excellent condition.

Also, two other Farms on An rundel Manor, adjoining to the land Daniel Murray, Esq. and the Re-Halls—one containing about 300 and the other 200 acres of highly proved land, and having every sary improvement of farm and the houses. These two Farms will be

either separately or together, as suitable to purchasers. The whole property has been a vated for many years past, in the approved and improving modes of culture, and is as productive is lands in the county in tobacco and

If not sold at private sale before day the 8th of May, the above prowill then be exposed to public at the tavern lately kept by Ris Miles, called Rawling's Tavern a neighbourhood of the Farms. Per wishing to view the lands will upon Wm. Stenart, near South George C. Steuart of Doden; of ry Urquhart, manager of the lands Anne Arundel Manor. Pure wishing to know the terms, will to said William Steuart, Frisby Iman, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr. Steuart, Baltimore, or G. H. Steas April 20.

April 20. 3

FUEL WANTED PROPOSALS will be recent proposals will be reem writing until the 1st day of Just for supplying the next stated sen Congress, with 150 Cords of good fire wood; eighty cords of which be hickory, or blokory andash, is sidue the various kinds of oak, be delivered, sawed (in two) and measured at the expense contractor, in vanits or wood provided by the government, it on or before the 1st of September one other third, on se before the of October, and the residue on fore the 20th of November, is sals must be accompanied with the or names of the security or recoffered to secure a faithful can of the contract. The propass, terms and securities are acceptable advised of such acceptance by and, upon executing the properties, one third of the money will vanced.

Thos. Dough April 6.

Robert Welch, of Offers himself a candidate of Sheriff at the nest election, and respectfully solic votes and interests of his fells zens.

Office, April 28, 1815.

General Court Marcial

at president) convened at U d day of Jan. 1815, and co d day of Jan 1913, and condition of at Troy, by adjournment the first day of March, I day of March, or a day of the following change and specifications, viz.

et of duty and unofficer-

conduct.

Specification 1. In unnecess
aving and retarding the move
the troops under his comman
r George from that pos
aderson's Bay, or Sackett's t, during the months of ber and October, 1813, to tidetriment of the service ing to make, or cause to be r proper preparations for parkation, and parsicularly sing the said troops or a ed from Fort George, to re the safety of that post.
Specification 2. In not account, as his dury required h the movement of the said ! n Fort George to Hende, or Sackett's Herbour, or months of September and er, 1813, and in omittien their progress agreed order and the plan of the

preferation 3. In foring every unnecessarily, and arinjury of the arrvice, mouth of October, 18 bett's Harbour, and in the st of the troops under he of from that post to Greens, and particularly in said troops or a part to they had embarked, pared for embarkation for ier-faland with their atom ry, provisions, &co. to w at the 4th day of Oct said, to debark at the sa

their stores, artiflery, ac on preference of make increments, thereby load of most lit for the said of the sound weather the serval movement to the actual movement to continuous tears, and also sing to prevent a successation of the expedition is and probled to the serval and the 12th of the serval and the serval and

Cash Given For CLEAN LINES & CO. RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at G.

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rt, near South in to of Doden; of Inager of the lamb Manor. Pure the terms, will a

Steuart, Frisby To Hagerstown, Dr. li

ore, or G. H. Street

e consisting

rn. 23.

TONAS BREEK BOR-STREET, ANNAPORTS

General Court Martial d day of Jan. 1815, and co at Troy, by adjournments, to, gist day of March, 1815, ij. Gen. James Wilkinson was ed on the following charges

specifications, viz. CHARGE L of duty and unofficer-like

conduct. ecification 1. In unnecessarily agand retarding the movement os under his command at r George from that post to aderson's Bay, or Sackett's Har-r, during the months of Sepaber and October, 1813, to the detriment of the service ; by ing to make, or cause to be made, proper preparations for their sing the said troops or a part reof, after they had embaracd or ed from Fort George, to return the same under fictitious alarm the safety of that post. openineation 2. In not accompang, as his duty required hun to the movement of the said troops Fort George to Henderson's on Sackett's Herbour during months of September and Occer, 1813, and in omitting to ten their progress agreeably to order and the plan of the cam-

occidention 3. In losing much perification 3. In fosing special very unnecessarily, and to the attingury of the service, during mouth of October 1813, at bett's Harbour, and in the movest of the troops under his convident that post to Grenadierma, and particularly in causing said troops or a part thereof, they had sembarted, or were they had embarked, or were er-faland with their stores, are

ry, provisions, &c. to wit: on hout the 4th day of October an asid, to depark at the said Harry their stores, artillery, provisions, &c. on pretence of making new ingressit, thereby to ling the outpost fit for the said movement, thereby to ling the outpost fit for the said movement, to time and weather, causthe actual movement to be made or circumstances bringing within great delay, embarrassment public tors, and also greatly ling to prevent a successful protion of the expedition for which hid troops were destined.

The destaining of the expedition of said troops down the St. Law-se under his command, to subset, that the officers of the average mader his command, to subset, that the officers of the average in the said through the public stores, no case or charge thereof, and I made no part of their safe, and made to strend to their safe, thereby characted in that resting acting to make it the duty of officers to strend to their safe, thereby characted in that resting acting to make it the duty of officers to strend to their safe, thereby characted in that resting acting to make it the duty of officers to strend to their safe, although attributed in that resting acting to make it the duty of officers to strend to their safe, and incurcating the minds of the officers under command a disregard to the covation of the public property, he great damage of the service. Periodication, and solunitating there is the script of the willing the safe dering the month of the significance of the willing the safe dering the month of the significance of the willing the safe and the s

Mutilds in Upper Canada, without previously ascertaining whether the and post was occupied by, as whether the cher the enemy were in force there, and in actually sending colonel (now major-gen.) Maromb with the orpe effect to carry the said post of Matilda, when the same had in fact been evacuated, or was not then occupied by the enemy, thereby greatly and unnecessarily impeding the progress of his army, when it was in his power to have ascertained the true state and condition of was in his power to have ascertained the true state and condition of the said post, therefore he made the said detachment; also in similar other alejays at various places between Prescott and the vicinity of Cornwall; thus allowing the enemy to discover the object of his movemept, enabling them to come up, with his rear, to make more effectual preparation to resist and repet his attack on Montreal, the professed object of his movements, and to check, harrass, and impede his progress, to the great injury of the service.

Specification 7. In detaching brigadier (now major) general Brown with a large corps of the army in front, on or about the 10th of Nov. 1813, after it was known the enemy was in his rear, and disposed to asearlie; and in not first taking competent measures to deless and destroy the corps of the sarmy thus hanging on and distarting his rear; or afterwards to form a junction with troops thus detachment was as the object of the detachment was effected, but on the captrary, exzard and to great actual injury, by unnecessarily engaging the enemy with a portion of the army only, inwhich hung on and threatened his the time of the act Gen. Brown as kioresaid.

Specification 8: In failing to adopt such measures as were proper and practicable, on or about the 30th of March 1814, to reduce the British post at La Cole Mill, in the province of Lower Canada, and to capture the garrison thereof, espe-cially in remaining inactive 4 hours and upwards before the said post, with an effective and well disciplined force under his command, are superior in number to the enemy & fully adequate to the reduction of the said place; in omissing to de-mand the surrender thereof, and to mand the surrender thereof, and to carry the same by sterm; and finally withdrawing his troops in a hasty and disgreecful manner under cover of the night from before the said post; defended by a small body of the enemy, thereby deeply wounding the feelings of his subordinate officers, destroying the apprit of the soldiers and exposing the army to mortification and diagrace.

CHARGE H.

Drunkenness an duty.

Specification 10 is being intoxicated by wine or spirituous liquors, or both, on or about the 6th of November, 1813, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and while the flotilia and army under his command, were preparing to pass, and were engaged in passing the enemy's foreves at Prescott, and to such a degree us to disqualify him from a currect, regular, 8t fatbald discherge of his duty as commanding general, whereby a perfictious example was given to the officers and traops under his command, the discipline of the said troops in danger of being relaxed their commander diminished, and the said strop exposed to the invested of disorder and defeat.

Specification 2: In being intoxi-CHARGE H.

der his command, expansing them to great mortification, impairing the conndence in their commanding general, and also thereby exposing the prosecution of the said expedition to great hazard, abame, and disapports the said expedition to great hazard, abame, and disapports the said expedition to great hazard, abame, and disapports the said expedition to great hazard, abame, and disapports the said expedition to great hazard, abame, and disapports the said expedition to great hazard, abame, and disapports the said expedition to great hazard, abame, and disapports the said expedition to great hazard.

GHARGE III. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
Specification 1. In declaring o Specification 1. In declaring on or about the 1st of November, 1813, at or near Grenadier Island, that his orders were positive to make Montreal the object of his artack, and that they left nothing to his own choice, thereby willfully and falsely misrepresenting the orders under which he affect

which he acted. Specification 2 In speaking very disrespectfully and improperly of the was employed, on or about the 7th
of November, 1813; in the vicinity
of Ogdensburg, by damning the army, the expedition, and himself.
Specification 5, In writing a let-

tet, on or about the 10th of June 1813, and after his designation to a command in the ninth military districk, to major general Morgan Lewis, then serving in that district, tending to induce that officer to apretext that he, the said major ge-neral Lewis, and he himself, major general Wilkinson, were master spirite, and not to be exposed to such danger, into which the younger offi-ters should be pushed, or words to that effect; thereby striking at the very foundation of military character and service, and culculated to bring shame and disgrace upon the

American Arms. Specification 4. In being intoxior both, on or about the 6th of No-vember, 1813, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and while the flotilla and army under his command were preparing to pass and were engaged in passing the enumy's forcess at Prescott; and to such a degree as to disqualify him for a correct, reguty as commanding general, whereby a pernicious example was given to the officers and troops under his command, the discipline of said troops in danger of being relaxed, their confidence in the discretion of their commander diminished, and the said army exposed to the hazard of disorder and defeat.

Specification 5. In being intoxi-cated on the 7th of November 1813, at the house of Daniel Thorpe, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, & while commanding an army of the United States, engaged in an important ex-

pedition, and while in this condition, singing in the presence of officers & others, an obscene & ludicrous song in relation to the said expedition, thereby degrading his own character as an officer and gentleman, mortifying the military pride of his subordinate officers, and bringing shame and disgrace upon the character of the American army.

Specification 6. In inducing brigadier general Swartwout to send or convey to him, an original order given by him, jas. Wilkinson, to said Swartwout, for the purpose of having it copied, presending to have no copy thereof, by after obtaining the said original order, declining to return it, on the pretence that he had not seen the same, or been in possession thereof, or that it had not been communicated to him since the time of its issue, thus falsely and unlastly withholding an order, essential to the safety and justification of a high and responsible of finer.

CHARGE IV. Countenancing and encouraging

and under such circumstances any ilitary man will justify him for d

Capt. J. D. Coon, of the 16th in-fantry, and capt. Elim Lynd, of the 29th infantry, will join their re-spective regiments without delay, & report to the commandants there-

JAS. WILKINSON? Intending to contravene and de-feat an order given by the depart-ment of war, and communicated to the said col. S. Larned, commanding at Greenbush, in the state of N. York, thereby countenancing and intending to encourage subordinate officers to disobey orders from the war department, and particularly that in relation to the duties to be imposed on prisoners of war, to the great detriment of the service, and the entire prostration of all military discipline and obedience.
M. V. BEUREN.

Special Judge Advocate. E. A. BANCKER, . Judge Advocate

Troy, March 21, 1815. The Court convened pursuant to djournment.

The consideration of the case being resumed, the court, after ma-turely and deliberately weighing the facts adduced to evidence, Deci-

That no censure attaches to the accused, from all or any of the spe-cifications embraced under charge the first. The court doth thereupon pro-

nounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct.

That the first and second, are unsupported by evidence, and the court accordingly finds major gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of the second charge of drankenness on du-

All and each of the specifications embraced under charges 3d and 4th, being next deliberated on in succession, the court decided that no blame attaches to the accused from all or any of them, and accordingly pronounce Msj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of conduct un-becoming an officer and a gentleman ar of countenancing and encourage-ing disabedience of orders.

It is therefore adjudged and de-termined, that Maj. General James Wilkinson, of the United States Wilkinson, of the United States army be and he hereby is honorably acquitted of all and every of the charges and specifications against him exhibited.

The Court adjourned time die.

H. DEARBORN, Maj. Gen.

President.

EVERET A. BANCKER, ) Judge Advocate. April 18, 1815.

The sentence of the Court is approved, JAMES MADISON. GENERAL ORDERS.

Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson is re-leased from arrest, and his sword is The general court martial of which, Maj. Gen. Dearborn is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D, PARKER.

Adj. & Insp. Con

While the American sender dwells with delight on the truth and beauty of the subjoined eulogiam, while the glows with virtuous pride to find that, in a foreign land, the powers of elequence have been exhausted, in conferring the just meed of tive openies on the father of his country, aged. the Political Register.

our country by an eligarch whith the writer of the executed letter, above quoted, is chief.

Mr. PHILLIPS.

During the late vacation, this distinguished young friahman received many demonstrations of public gratitude, from communities where he had been personally unknown. The public dinner given to him in the city of Cork, and the address of the Catholicks of Limerick, inviting him to a simpler distinction in these him to a similar distinction is that city, have been already communi-cated to the public. At Killarney cated to the public. At Killarney, he was received with accianations and bunfires, and the unusual, but interesting spectacle of hunting the red deer was celebrated to do him honour. At a dinner given in the neighbourhood of Killarney, at which Mr. Philips and Mr. Payue, the Ammerican actor, were freen to a sear merican actor, were present, a teast was given in combined reference to the two strangers, and the two countries to which they belonged.

Mr. Philips. after the toast was drank, replied to the company in the following manner:

returning by words the kindnesses which have been literally showered upon me during the short period of our acquaintance, that I now interrupt, for a moment, the flow of your festivity. Indeed it is not necessary ry-an frishman needs no requital for his hospitality—its generous imand the very consciousness of the act carries the recompense along with it. But, sir, there are sensations excited by an allision in your toast, under the influence of which, allence would be impossible.— To be associated with Mr. Payne, must be to any one Mr. Payne, must be to any one who regards private virtues and p resonal accomplishments, a source of peculiar pride, and that feeling is nowa little unhanced in me by a recollection of the country to which we are indebted for his qualifications. Indeed, the mention of America has never failed to fill me with the most lively amotions. In with the most lively smotions. In my earliest infancy, that tenderseason, when impressions the most permanent and the most powerful are likely to be excited, the story of her then recent struggle raised a throb in every heart that loved liberty, then recent struggle raised a throb in every heart that loved liberty, and wrang a relaciant tribute even from discomfited oppression. I saw her spurning alike the luxuses that would enervate, and the legions that would intimidate—dashing from her lips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and through all the violatudes of her protracted conflict, displaying a magoanimity that defied misiortune, and a moderation that ornamented victory. It was the first vision of my childhood—it will descend with me to the grave. As a man, then, I wenerate the mention of America; but as an Irishman, I concede her claims on my affection. Nover, oh never, while also has her memory left her, can Irishman, and the asylum of her exite, No matter whether their sorrows spring from the arrors of enthusicasm, or the realities of suffering from fattey or inflection—irom her tion or from fatte—that must be re-

I Mr. Philips, it is said, is a ma-tive of Sligo, and is but 28 years a

WANTED S will be recent ne 1st day of Jus-be next stated sens 150 Cords of good aty cords of which hickory and ash, to

as kinds of oak sawed (in two) at the expense he government, at I of the U.S. in it ton. One third the ne let of September d the residue on of November, companied with the t The propesar, such acceptance

of the money will Thos. Dough

Welch, of B respectfully sold

lash Given N TIMEN & CO Daniel Heart, at G From the Baltimore Telegraph. LINES By one of the Editors.

Twas in that merry time of year, When ev'ry bard attunes his powers; When the full mind flows free & clear, And funcy like the season flowers.

A female object caught my view, A form more fair is seldom seen. Her roving eyes were large and blue, Her robes were of a pleasant green. And when I gaz'd her truant eyes, Wandered at large o'er grove & hill Now sought the earth, now read the

And was not for a moment still. Bay mortal, with that sullen brow, She cried, why dost thou pine and

mope? I come to cheer thy spirits now, Know'st thou not me-my name i HOPE.

A rose-bush in her hand she bore, With buds & verdant foliage crown'd But she had pluck'd it long before Flora had spread her honours round.

Thrice did she wave it high in air, She cried, O mortal see my power I look'd and not a bud was there, The bush was all in sudden flower.

Take this she cries, and straight she

Strips A rose, the darling of my eyes ; I caught it-pressed it to my lips, Then in my bosom wore the prize.

She spoke, and in a moment fled, And vanish'd like the passing smoke I look'd and all the leaves were dead, And with a sigh of sorrow woke.

From the Am. Daily Advertiser. " Give me neither poverty, nor rich es, lest I be full and deny thee ; or lest I be poor and steal,"

Prov. xxx. 8th & 9th verses. Well would it be for mankind, if they would attend to the holy breathings of that book, well called the Bible, or THE BOOK, in preference to all books -it has taught us that God is the God of Peace, and that he delighteth not in carnage, blood and murder.

After a dark night of restrictions and war, we now have peace. The world is at peace!-the ruthless arm of war, no longer overturns the palace, or sweeps away the cottage with fire and sword. But my readers, it becomes us to avoid extremes; it behoves us to act with prudence. Before the dark shades, which, with heavy gloom covered the American nation, we, as neutrals, extended our commerce over every sea, to almost every port-Europe, convulsed to its very centre, had not the means of trade: America, then neutral, rose fast, and wealth poured in upon us. Let not the return of peace induce us, either as individuals or a nation, to expect the same glittering scene-but, with Agur, let us say 44 Remove far from us, Vanity and Lies-give us neither poverty nor riches, lest we be full and deny thee, and say who is the Lord; or lest we be poor and steal, and take the name of our God in vain.

Mediocrity is the best for both national and individual happiness. The fact is, we now cannot with reason, count on any thing elsethe nations of Europe released from the fangs of despotism and the havoc of war, will turn their attention to commerce, and pursue such measures as will best comport with their several interests. Trade, like water, will find its own level, and he who foolishly ventures into the tempestuous ocean of commerce, without having prudence for his compass, and mediocrity for his pole star, will most probably be wrecked on the breakers of disappointment, founder in the gulph of intemperance, or fall a victim to the evil which the preacher prays against, become "poor and steal."

Nothing is more natural to the heart of man, than pride or false ambition; it is displayed in infant years, and in manhood ripens into fruit, bitter to the taste; or like the apples of ashes, on the lake where Sodom once stood, appearance without reality, it vanishes with a touch-it crumbles into dust, and the haughty heart which cherished it, breaks to mend no more. Let us seriously reflect now, it may be too late at a future day.

We must not, we cannot expect to indulge ourselves or our families, in former foolish extravagance. My readers, you must believe in a superintending Providence—you have lately tasted the thiseries of war, but thank the God of mercies, that you have not been obliged as Europe, to drink the bitter cup to the last dregs. What was the procuring cause of the late war? You may blame this government, or that in former foolish extravagance. My may blame this government or that fulness, and laxury, wretched luxu-fice.

ry was the cause. The tide of pros-perity rolled in upon your shores, and you abused the blessing to your own cost ! The manna of Heaven rained upon you; you eat it, and was unthankful; it was the manna of civil and religious freedom, given. you not to abuse but to cultivate.

You became full and rebelled against the giver, your hearts were fat and you forgot GoD; and may I not ask you whether you did not so far forget him, as to send men to represent you in your solemn assemblies as legislators, lawmakers and executors, who were loose in their morals-men who regarded not either God or man, further than would gratify their inordinate ambition-men who, in ale houses and taverns have been the great advocates, (pretendedly so) of your liberties, and whose private examples you cannot admire-men who have laughed at, and ridiculed the very religion you profess. It makes no difference what party such men belonged to, if such was their character, such their conduct, Heaven must and will frown upon you white you support them. The very jubilee of America the anniversary of our independence, has been abused by scenes of riot and confusion .-We have walked in the way of our own lusts, and have been punished by war. In this war you have obtained much glory in arms, (if glory can be attached to blood shedding.) You are elevated in spirit; you are proud of your prowess! take carebe not too much elevated, humility becomes us; and in all your affairs, with prudence govern your concerns. Remember with Agur that there is " A generation whose teeth are as swords and their jaw teeth as knives to devour the poor from off the earth and the needy from among men."

LAY PREACHER.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment,

Mary Hopkins, Admrs

April 27. A Mainmast and Sail.

Taken up by the subscriber on the 22d inst. between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, a Main-mast and Sail, the mast apparently broken about the deck. The owner may procure them on prov ing property and paying charges.

Robert Wilson.

Annapolis, April 27.

To be Rented

ON MODERATE TERMS, The house, garden and lot, former-ly occupied by the late Dr. Scott, of Annapolis, and possession given imme diately. For terms apply to Henry Maynadier.

April 27, 1815.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is-sued out of the Court of Appeals, western shore, returnable to December term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 13th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the sheriff's office, in the city of Annapolis, for cash, the fol-

lowing property, to wit : One parcel of land called Clarke's Inheritance, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Also, three Ne-gro men called Joe, Charles and Will-The above is taken as the property of James Sanders, and will be sold to sa-tisfy a debt due John F. Cox, and his

JAMES HUNTER, Coroner A. A. County. April 27.

Partnership,



WILL stand to cover Mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's, at the low price of six dollars each Mare, and twenty-five cents to the groom.
Should the above sum of six dollars not

be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every Mare. Partnership is well made, and as high bred as any Horse in America. Season to commence the first of April, and end on the 15th of July.

April 6.

April 6.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Of-

#### Sheriff's Sales

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d day of May next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M.

One Negro Woman named Judy, one do. Cordelia, and part of a Tract of Land called Shipley's Adventure, containing 150 acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Ephraim Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch, senr. and will be sold to satisfy. a debt due Henry Howard, of John

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d May next, at John Beckly's Tavern, on the turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock,

All the right, title and interest, of Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land called Taylor's Park and Snowden's Compens, con taining 750 acres of land, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Chas. Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin Shipley.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from A. Arundel county court, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock,

M. at Friendship, ONE Tract or parcel of Land called

Made Stone,

Containing 260 acres, more or less. Seiz ed and taken as the property of Willi am Weems, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Brown, use of Gerard and William Hopkins, and William Whittington.

Solomon Groves, Shff. April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office in the City of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. for

One plantation by the name of Doden,

Containing 300 acres of land, more or less, and two Negroes, John and Rose. Seized and taken as the property of George and Edward H. Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mar-garet Darnall, use of Ridgely and Solomon Groves, Shff.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office, A FULL AND COMPLETE INDEX

To the Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813, Price-Two Dollars.

April 20.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale en Tuesday the 9th May, on the premi ses, the personal estate of William Tillard, late of said county, deceas

Consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cat-tle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale-for all sums over twenty doi lars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

Henry Jones, Admr April 20.

50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March last, a bright mulatto woman, aged about 29, named KITTY. She lived last year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Anna polis. She was seen in that place a few days after she went off. I have reason to believe she has a pass, or a certificate of freedom. I will give Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certificate, if it can be proved from whom she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars for the woman, to be lodged in any gaol so that I get her again.

Henry Waring.

April 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-ters of administration on the personal estate of William Tillard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Henry Jones, Admr.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of David Simmons, decoased, near Mount Pleasant Ferry, All the personal estate of said David

Simmons, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, some articles of Merchandise, and Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Terms of sale are, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale; all under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Aaron Welsh, sen. extr. April 20.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale the plantation whereon she at present resides, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles below M'Coy's tavern, on the road leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 312 acres of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, tobacco, small grain, particularly rye; its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one half of the tract is in wood, of young thriving timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient fot a large family ; every convenient our house, for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, rich, and well set with herbs of almost every kind; a pump of good water in the yard, and ruit of every kind. There is some meadow and pore can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, or Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt in the city of Baltimore If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

Rachel Warfield. March 16, 1815.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on he 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK : he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A A County, South Rives Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B II. December 1.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to he subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection , James Shaw. March 2.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court April 11, 1815. On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of Ths. executor of the last will and testament of Mary Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore ounty hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April,

Thomas Norris, of Thos. Executor. April 13.

City Tayern & H

The subscriber having taken the occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, a ginally by Mr. George Mann. announces to the public, and more cially to those who may be di patronize and encourage him, that his fixed determination to read equal to any establishment in the Its conveniences perhaps are unequal and the opportunities offered hyproximity to the bay; of furnishing table with wild fowl and cysters, enable him to supply those who a dishes in their proper season. He sures those who have been in the of patronizing this establishment they may calculate hereafter on a ing with accommodations at least a to any which have been afforded his predecessors; and so far a own personal attendance, togethers that of those in his employ, can conbute to the comfort and satisfac his guests, he pledges himself no tion shall be wanting. He has a supply of liquors, and for the acment of the stranger and the trans he has provided a Coffee Room f nished with news papers from en principal seaport in the United Se Private rooms are always ready, private or public suppers can be led

the shortest notice. N. B. Boarders taken by the week, month or year, and horses to

at livery. WILLIAM CATOX A Bar-Keeper & Co Are wanted immediately at the Tavern. Annapolis March 23,

Three Farms For Sal THE above Farms are situated.

Anne Arundel county, and were property of David Steuart, Esq. in that county, deceased.

One Farm, called "Part of 04 tion," lying between Rawling's Ten and the town of Queen Anne, or ing about 450 acres of land, a le proportion of which is heavily tim ed, and the balance consisting of a proved meadows and arable land to be cultivated with clever and photo-This estate is inclosed with good for and the farm and tobacco houses an

excellent condition. Also, two other Farms on Am rundel Manor, adjoining to the less Daniel Murray, Esq. and the Me Halls-one containing about 300 as and the other 200 acres of highly proved land, and having every a sary improvement of farm and the houses. These two Farms willie either separately or together, us

The whole property has been rated for many years past, in the approved and improving modes of culture, and is as productive is lands in the county in tobacco and

If not sold at private sale beforek day the 8th of May, the above popwill then be exposed to public as the tavern lately kept by Re Miles, called Rawling's Tavera at neighbourhood of the Farms. Pawishing to view the lands will upon Wm. Stenart, near South E George C. Stenart of Doden; of ry Urquhart, manager of the last Anne Arundel Manor. Parks wishing to know the terms, will at to said William Stenart. Frish? will then be exposed to publi to said William Steuart, Frisby I man, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr. le Steuart, Baltimore, or G. II. Stass

April 20.

FUEL WANTED PROPOSALS will be recent writing until the 1st day of June for supplying the next stated sent Congress, with 150 Cords of good fire-wood; eighty cords of which be hickory, or hickory and ash, the sidue the various kinds of oak, be delivered, sawed (in two) and measured at the expense contractor, in vaults or wood provided by the government, in present Capitol of the U.S. in the ty of Washington. One third the on or before the 1st of September one other third, on or before the of October, and the residue on the fore the 20th of November. fore the 20th of November. It sals must be accompanied with the or names of the security or received offered to secure a faithful earl of the contract. The proposer, terms and securities are accepted be advised of such acceptance by and, upon execution the acceptance and, upon executing the proper ties, one third of the money will

vanced. Thos. Dought April 6.

Robert Welch, of B Offers himself a candidate for office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicit votes and interests of his follow zens.

Cash Given For CLEAN LINEN & COL RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at G. April 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, BURGH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

-Three Dollars per Annu rant and Inspector-General Office, April 22, 1815. e General Court-Martial ras president) convened at Ut a the State of New-York, on Id day of Jan. 1815, and conti d, at Troy, by adjournments daj. Gen. James Wilkinson ried on the following cha nd specifications, viz.

CHARGE I. elect of duty and unofficerconduct.

pecification 1. In unnecess ving and retarding the move he troops under his comman George from that post nderson's Bay, or Sackett's r, during the months of ber and October, 1813, to at detriment of the service ing to make, or cause to be n proper preparations for barkation, and particularly aing the said troops or a reof, after they had embar-led from Fort George, to T he same under fictitious the safety of that post. preification 2. In not acce ng, as his duty required his movement of the said t n Fort George to Hende months of September an

er, 1813, and in omitti

ten their progress agreea

order and the plan of the

pecification 3. In losing very unnecessarily, and at injury of the service, month of October 18 kett's Harbour, and in the at of the troops under hi nd from that post to Greend, and particularly in o said troops or a part to t they had embarked, pared for embarkation for ier-Island with their sto bout the 4th day of Oct said, to debark at the sa their stores, artillery, &c. on pretence of mak ngements, thereby los od most fit for the said as to time and weathe the actual movement to er circumstances bringi or circumstances bringing great delay, embarrance public loss, and also ding to prevent a successation of the expedition for a suddensity and publicly, between October and the 12th 3, and during the expension to the command the that the officers of the command the that the officers of the officers of

ice, that the officers of communding in boats of rd provisions and publi no care or charge the it made no part of x reserve or keep safe relusing to make it to officers to attend to ping, although advise 

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VOL. LXXIII.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 11. 1815.

PRINTED AND POBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

BURGH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

ics-Three Dollars per Annun dutant and Inspector-General's

Office, April 22, 1815. General Court-Martial (of ras president) convened at Utica. the State of New-York, on the d day of Jan. 1815, and continud, at Troy, by adjournments, to he 21st day of March, 1815.

Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson was ried on the following charges nd specifications, viz.

CHARGE I. elect of duty and unofficer-like conduct.

pecification 1. In unnecessarily ving and retarding the movement he troops under his command at George from that post to nderson's Bay, or Sackett's Har. during the months of Sepber and October, 1813, to the st detriment of the service ; by ing to make, or cause to be made, proper preparations for their barkation, and particularly by sing the said troops or a part reof, after they had embarted or ed from Fort George, to return he same under fictitious alarm the safety of that post.

ecification 2. In not accompag, as his duty required him to the movement of the said troops Fort George to Henderson's months of September and Ocer, 1813, and in omitting to ten their progress agreeably to order and the plan of the cam-

pecification 3. In losing much it injury of the service, during month of October 1813, at kett's Harbour, and in the movet of the troops under his comnd from that post to Grenadier-nd, and particularly in causing said troops or a part thereof t they had embarked, or were ier-Island with their stores, arbout the 4th day of October & said, to debark at the said Hartheir stores, artillery, provisingements, thereby loaing the tas to time and weather, causthe actual movement to be made or circumstances bringing with great delay, embarrassment public loss, and also greatly ding to prevent a successful pro-ation of the expedition for which

said troops were destined, pecification 4. In declaring oy and publicly, between the 16th October and the 12th of Nov. , and during the expedition of said troops down the St. Lawse under his command, lo subce, that the officers of the arcommanding in boats having on of provisions and public stores, as care or charge thereof, and it made no part of their duty in the state of the series of reserve or keep safe the same. refusing to make it the duty of officers to attend to their safe

said, without seasonable cause; in useless and injurious delays of the army under his command in its descent of the St. Laurence, and particularly at the places of his en campment on French creek, in Up-per Canada, in the vicinity of Morrisville, in the state of New-York and below and in the vicinity of the latter place, of detaching col. previously ascertaining whether the ther the enemy were in force there, and in actually sending colonel (now major-gen.) Macomb with the corps elite to carry the said post of Matilda, when the same had in fact been evacuated, or was not then occupied by the enemy, thereby greatly and unnecessarily impeding the progress of his army, when it was in his power to have ascertained the true state and condition of the said post, therefore he made the said detachment ; also in simis lar other delays at various places between Prescott and the vicinity of Cornwall; thus allowing the enemy to discover the object of his movement, enabling them to come up with his rear, to make more effectual preparation to resist, and repel his attack on Montreal, the profes sed object of his movements, and to check, harrass, and impede his progresa, to the great injury of the service.

Specification 7. In detaching brigadier (now major) general Brown with a large corps of the army in front, on or about the 10th of Nov. 1813, after it was known the enemy was in his rear, and disposed to assail it; and in not first taking competent measures to defeat and destroy the corps of the enemy thus hanging on and disturbing his rear; or afterwards to form a junction with troops thus detached, as soon as the object of the detachment was effected, but on the contrary, exposing the service to imminent hasard and to great actual injury, by unnecessarily engaging the enemy with a portion of his army only, inlerior to that of the hostile corps, which hung on and threatened his rear at the time of the detachment of Gen. Brown as aforesaid.

Specification 8. In failing to adopt such measures as were proper and practicable, on or about the 30th of March 1814, to reduce the British post at La Cole Mill, in the province of Lower Canada, and to capture the garrison thereof, espeand upwards before the said post, with an effective and well disciplined force under his command, are superior in number to the enemy & fully adequate to the reduction of the said place; in omitting to de-mand the surrender thereof, and to carry the same by storm; and finally withdraw ug his troops in a hasty and disgraceful manner under cover of the night from before the said post, defended by a small hody of the enemy, thereby deeply wound-ing the feelings of his subordinate officers, destroying the spirit of the soldiers, and exposing the army to mortification and disgrace.

of arcillery attached to his densburg, during the expedition at and at Grenadier Island afore devisia command, to a degree disqu lifting him for the faithful discharg of the duries attached to his station and highly degrading to his charac-ter as a gentleman and a comman-ding officer of an army, in the pre-sence of several subordinate officers and other persons; thereby wound-ing the just pride of the officers un-der his command, expaning them to Ogdensburg, under the pretence, at great mortification, impairing the (now maj, gen.) M Comb, with the neral, and also thereby exposing the corps elite to seize on the village of prosecution of the said expedition to Matilda in Upper Canada, without great hazard, shame, and disappointment.

CHARGE III. Conduct unbecoming an officer

and a gentleman.

Specification 1. In declaring on or about the 1st of November, 1813, at or near Grenadier Island, that his orders were positive to make Montreal the object of his attack, and that they left nothing to his own choice, thereby willfully and falsely misrepresenting the orders under which he acted.

Specification 2 In speaking very disrespectfully and improperly of the army and of the service in which he was employed, on or about the 7th of November, 1813, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, by damning the army, the expedition, and himself.

Specification 3. In writing a letter, on or about the 10th of June 1813, and after his designation to a command in the ninth military districk, to major general Morgan Lewis, then serving in that district, tending to induce that officer to avoid danger in battle, under the pretext that he, the said major general Lewis, and he himself, major general Wilkinson, were master spirite, and not to be exposed to such danger, into which the younger officers should be pushed, or words to that effect; thereby striking at the very foundation of military character and service, and catculated to bring shame and disgrace upon the American Arms.

Specification 4. In being intoxicated by wine or spirituous liquors. or both, on or about the 6th of No-vember, 1813, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and while the flotilla and army under his command were preparing to pass and were engage in passing the enemy's forcess at Preacott; and to such a degree as to disqualify him for a correct, regular and faithful discharge of his duty as commanding general, whereby pernicious example was given to the officers and troops under his command, the discipline of said troops in danger of being relaxed, their confidence in the discretion of their commander diminished, and the said army exposed to the hazard of disorder and defeat.

Specification 5. In being intoxicated on the 7th of November 1813, at the house of Daniel Thorpe, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, & while commanding an army of the United States, engaged in an important expedition, and while in this condition, singing in the presence of officers & others, an obscene & ludicrous song in relation to the said expedition, thereby degrading his own character as an officer and gentleman, mortifying the military pride of his subordinate officers, and bringing shame and disgrace upon the charac-Specification 6. In inducing briga-

in the military service of the United States, all the tenor and effect fol-

Waterford, Jan. 18, 1816. GENERAL ORDER. A military officer is bound to ob promptly, and without healtsti-every order he may receive, whi does not affect his honor; this precious inheritance must never be voluntarily forfeited, nor should any eagthly power wiest it from him; it follows that when an officer is made prisoner, and released on his parole of honor not to bear arms against the enemy, that no professional doties can be imposed upon him while he continues in that condition

obedience. Capt. J. D. Coon, of the 16th in-fantry, and capt. Elam Lynd, of the 29th infantry, will join their respective regiments without delay, & report to the commandants there-

and under such circumstances any military man will justify him for dis-

JAS. WILKINSON." Intending to contravene and defeat an order given by the department of war, and communicated to the said col. S. Larned, commanding at Greenbush, in the state of N. York, thereby countenancing and intending to encourage subordinate officers to disobey orders from the war department, and particularly that in relation to the duties to be imposed on prisoners of war, to the great detriment of the service, and the entire prostration of all military discipline and obedience.
M. V. BEUREN.

Special Judge Advocate. E. A. BANCKER, Judge Advocate.

Troy, March 21, 1815. The Court convened pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the case being resumed, the court, after maturely and deliberately weighing the facts adduced in evidence, Deci-

That no censure attaches to the accused, from all or any of the specifications embraced under charge

The court doth thereupon pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct.

first and second, are unsupported by evidence, and the court accordingly finds major gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of the second charge of drunkenness on du-

All and each of the specifications embraced under charges 3d and 4th, being next deliberated on in succession, the court decided that no biame attaches to the accused from all or any of them, and accordingly pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of conduct un-becoming an officer and a gentleman or of countenancing and encourage-

ing disobedience of orders.

It is therefore adjudged and determined, that Maj. General James Wilkinson, of the United States' army be and he hereby is honorably acquitted of all and every of the charges and specifications against im exhibited.

The Court adjourned sine die. H. DEARBORN, Maj. Gen. President.

EVERET A. BANCKER, ] Judge Advocate. April 18, 1815. The sentence of the Court is ap oved, IAMES MADISON. proved,

GENERAL ORDERS. Maj. Gan. James Wilkinson is re leased from arrest, and his sword is The general court martial of which

Maj. Gen. Dearborn is President, is hereby dissolved. By order of the Secretary of War. D. PARKER.

Prom the Political Register.
While the American reader dwells with delight on the truth and beauty of the subjoined culogium, while he glows with virtuous pride to find Specification 1. In resulting a gentlement of specification 2. In being intoxinate of New-York, on the 18th of other of spirituous liquors, state of New-York, on the 18th of other or about the 7th of No-January, 1814, and communicating of conferring the just meed of the same to col. Smoon Larned, then praise on the father of his country, age-Just 1818, in the ricinity of Og-

Gallendar, "I have diceased by ament, Mr. George Lefferson, to pay
you fifty dollars for the pleasure I
have received in reading the proofsheets"—Yes, reader, proof-sheets,
in which (as appeared by the subsequent declaration of the wretch who
wrote them) crimes the most odious
were impured to the virtuous Washington I What an Iliad of wors
woul have been spared our country
had that base transaction been divulged but a short time sooner than
is was I—As the measures which
would have been adopted by Geu.
Washington, had the Afschauer of
this conspirate been made in his
lifetime, must have ount its authors lifetime, must have sunk its authors and abettors in everlasting infamy; preventing the countless calamities which have since been heaped on our country by an eligarchy, of which the writer of the execuable letter, above quoted, is chief.

From Carrick's (Dublin) Morn. Post,

MR. PHILLIPS. During the late vacation, this distinguished young Irishman received many demonstrations of public gratitude, from communities where he had been personally unknown. The public dinner given to him in the cla ty of Cork, and the address of the Gatholicks of Limerick, inviting him to a similar distinction in that city, have been already communi-cated to the public. At Killarney, he was received with acclamations and bonfires, and the unusual, but interesting spectacle of hunting the red deer was celebrated to do him honour. At a dinner given in the neighbourhood of Killarney, at which Mr. Philips and Mr. Payne, the American actor, were present, a toast was given in combined reference to the two strangers, and the two Mr. Philips, after the total was drank, replied to the company in the following manner :

" It is not with the vain hope of returning by words the kindnesses which have been literally showered upon me during the short period of our acquaintance, that I now interrupt, for a moment, the flow of your festivity. Indeed it is not necessary-an Irishman needs no requital for his hospitality-its generous impulse is the instinct of its nature, and the very consciousness of the act carries the recompense along with it. But, sir, there are sensations excited by an allusion in your toast, under the influence of which, silence would be impossible.—To be associated with Mr. Payne, must be to any one who regards private virtues and p re sonal accomplishments, a source of peculiar pride, and that feeling is not a little enhanced in me by a recollection of the country to which we are indebted for his qualifications. Indeed, the mention of America has never failed to fill me with the most lively emotions. In my earliest infancy, that tenderseason, when impressions the most permanent and the most powerful are likely to be excited, the story of her then recent struggle raised a throb in every heart that loved liberty, and wrung a reloctant tribute even from discomfitted oppression. I saw her spurning alike the luxueres that would enervate, and the legions that would intimidate-dashing from herlips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and through all the vicis-situdes of her protracted conflict, displaying a magnanimity that defied mistertune, and a moderation that ornamented victory. It was the first vision of my childhood—r will descend with me to the grave. As a man, then, I venerate the mention of America; but as an Irishman, I concede her claims on my affecti-on. Never, on never, while she D. PARKER. has her memory left her, can Iregrant, and the asylum of her exile. No matter whether their sorrows.

spring from the errors of enthusiasm, or the restities of suffering from fancy or infliction-from ac-. [\*Mr. Philips, it is said, is a native of Sligo, and is but 28 years w

S will be receive ne next stated sees 150 Cords of goods the cords of which hickory and ash, the us kinds of oak sawed (in two) at the expense vanits or wood he government, at a given the U.S. into ton. One third the Let of September I, on or before the d the residue on a of November. P he security or security or security or a faithful execution

nrities are accepted cuting the proper

t. The propeser,

Welch, of B self a candidate fi respectfully solid

ash Given N LINEN & CO Daniel Heart, at 6. other ages to investigate and record it; but it is for the men of every age to hail the hospitality that rethe feeling that befriended the unour gratitude for the past, how deep-ly does she draw upon our interest for the future. Who can say, that when, in its follies or its crimes, the old world shall have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined renovations in the new.

Perhaps, when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered into dust-when the glories, of our name shall be but the legend of tradition, and the light of discoveries only live in song—Philosophy may rise again in the sky of her Frank lin, and glory rekindle at the urn of her Washington. Is this the vision of romantic fancy? I appeal to history-the monumental record of national rise and national ruin. Tell me, then, reverend chronicle of the grave, can the splendor of achievment, or the solidity of success, secure to empire the permanence of its possession? Alas, Troy thought so once, yet the land of Priam lives only in song-Thebes tho't so once, yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were destined to commemorate-so thought Palmyra where is she? so thoiththe countries of Demosthenes and the Spartan, yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave and Athens insulted by the mindless Ottoman! The days of their glory are as if they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, rade and neglected in the barren ocean, now rivals the wealth of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophy, the eloquence of their senate, and the inspiration of their bards! Who shall say then, contemplating the past, that England, proud and potent as she appears, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was? Haply, when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty Continent may emerge From the horizon, to rule for its time sovereign of the ascendant ! Such, sir, is the natural progress

of human operations, and such the unsubstantial mockery of human pride. But I should spologise for this digression; the tombs are at best a sad, although an in truclive subject. At all events, they are ill suited to such an hour as this. I shall endeavor to atone for it, by turning to a theme, which tombs cannot inurn, nor revolutions alter. It is the custom of your Board, and noble one it is, to deck the cup of the gay with the garland of the great, and surely, even in the eyes of its Deity, his grape is not less lovely when glowing beneath the foliage of the palm tree and the myrtle. Allow me to add one flower to the chaplet, which, though it sprung in America, is no exotic-virtue has planted it, and it is naturalized

every where.

No matter what may be the birth place of such a man as WASHING-TON. No climate can claim, no country can appropriate him-the boon of Providence to the human race-his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms, and the disgrace of our policy, I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin; if the heavens thundered & the earth rocked, yet, when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared-how bright in the brow of the firmanent was the planet it revealed to us? In the production of Washington it does really appear, as if nature was endeayouring to improve upon herself and that all the virtues of the uncient wo.ld were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances no doubt were there, splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. Casar was merci ul Scipio was continent -Hannibal was patient-but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely chef d'assure of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in a glow of associated beauty the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master. As a general he marshalled the peasant into a vereran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general

the crime of blood of revolutionist he was free from any stain of trea-son; for aggression commenced the contest, and a country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword-necessity etained-victory returned it. If he had paused, history might doubt what station to assign him; whether at the head of her citizens or her soldiers ther heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banishes hesitation.-Who, like Washington, after having freed his country, resigned her crown, and retired to a cottage rather than reign in a capitol! Immor-tal man! He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains-he left the victorious the glory of his self-denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy. Happy America! The lightnings of Heaven bould not resist your sage-the remptation of earth could not corrupt your soldier ! " I give you, sir, the memory of

#### FOREIGN

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

NEW-YORK, MAY 2. LATEST FROM EUROPE. Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Fingal, Stanton, in 31 days from Havre-de-Grace which port he left on the 30th March.

By this arrival we learn verbally that France was apparently in state of tranquillity; no part of the country had taken an active part for the Bourbons, which family left France for Flanders, and had arrived at Menin. Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and other places, from which opposition was expected, had either acquiesced, or were perfectly tranquil. The British minister at Paris, had asked for and obtained his passports to return to England. The Emperor Napoleon, had issued a proclamation granting the British army in Belgium 14 days to evacu ate it. A war between France and England was momently expected. Messrs. Gallatin, Adams, Bayard. and Russell, were in Paris; Mr. Clay departed for England on the 19th of March.

Mr. Storrow, who came up from the Fingal, last evening in a fishing smack has very politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of Paris papers to the 26th of March inclusive, (two days the latest) from which the following translations

were made.

PARIS, MARCH 26. command of Paris.

Postscript-Eight o'clock P. M. Extract from the despatches of Mar-Duke of Treviso, OFFICIAL.

On the 23d of March, at 4 P. M. Count De Lille, (Chief of the Bourbon family) departed from Lille and from France, going to Menin.

On the 24th, at 2 A. M. the Duke of Orleans, likewise departed from Lille for Tournay. Orders have been transmitted by

Marshal Duke of Treviso, to all the generals commanding at Valencia, Mauburge, Avesue, Landrecies, Le Quesnoy and Conde Every where the imperial eagle

the national cockade, the tri-colored standard, have been adopted at the acclamations of the people and of the army.

Dunkirk, Gravelines, Bergnes, all the places of the north, offer the same aspect; tranquility has not been disturbed a single moment in the 16th military district. Extract from the letters of Marshal

Duke of Reggio, 23d of March. At Mits, and all the places of the east, the minds of the people, the devotedness of the soldiers, are the same ; every where the eagle and national colours are unfurled.

Extract from the despatch of Count Cassouli, aid-de-camp to His Ma-jesty the Emperor, on the 23d March.

Britanny is quiet and animated with the best sentiments. Ac Rennes the Bust of the Emperor was

On no part of the west of France has the public revenue been disturb-The chimerical insurrection of La Vende appears of no consequence even by those who had pro-

On the 22d at 2 in the morning, the Duke of Bourbon embarked on the river Loire at Pont-de-Ce; the

Thus, after 25 days from the time of his landing at the extreme south of France, the claim of this beautiful empire (and no chief was ever more legitimate) recalled, accorded by the will, by the concurrence of all the citizens, of all the soldiers, did not perceive any trace of opposition throughout the extent of the French territory; an unanimous devotedness, a complete assett, manifests steel in all directions.

From the Paris Moniteur of March

Telegraphic Dispatch, Count D.Orois and the Duke of Berry, quitted the French territory on the night of the 25th of March, taking the route of Belgium. The troops of King Louis's household have submitted without resistance to the orders of the Emperor.

Vienna, March 13. The operations of the congress are progressing. It is believed they will be entirely settled in the course of a month.

All the allied sovereigns have dis patched couriers for their respec tive states, bearers of orders rela tive to the present circumstances.

Paris, March 23.

It appears that the King did not determine to quit Paris until the last moment, and that badly informed of the dispositions of the army and people, ne had been broyed up by hope until the moment of his departure, for all his little moveables have been found in his apartments. On his table was a port-folio conaining his correspondence with the Dutchess of Angouleme for many years; in his drawers his correspondence with Louis XVIsome tamiliar correspondences with many ladies; some medals which he was in the habit of carrying about with him ; daily reports on current affairs ; and many other things calculated to compromit many individuals, if the present government had not assumed as a principle, to be ignorant of every thing that has been done for ten months past.

The minister Ferrand was quietly in his bed on the 20th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, when count Lavalette came to wake him, totel him that he must depart. He did not know that the king had gone.

At the Thuilleries, when the servants of the Emperor came to set the house in order, they found many of the king's servants in bed, ignorant of what had taken place.

What could be the cause of so extraordinary negligence? We suppose that confiding in troops collected at Villejuif, and those assembled at Melum, the court believed they had two or three days to spare. In Gen. Hallin has re-assumed the fact the king went on the 19th to ommand of Paris. the Champ-de-Mars, to see his staff, which were to have gone to the camp at Villejuif ! but it appears, that on the 19th in the night, some of the body guards, arriving from Montereau and Melun, announced that they had been pursued by the troops of the emperor; and at the same time being undeceived as to the dispositions of the troops at Villejuit (who spent the night in preparing their tri-coloured cockades) ears took possession of the court, and that the king precipitately quitted his apartment, leaving it. in the condition in which it then was. His servants thinking only own safety, had not the presence of mind to remove from their master's chamber those things that might be. interesting to him.

Count de Sussy is appointed mipister of state, and count Otts and Bason Bignor sub-secretaries to the minister of state for foreign affairs.

Camp Marshal Doucet is appointed by the emperor, chief of the staff at Paris, under the orders of

to a state of misery had taken place, and the prospect of a peace, which would render their future services useless. He knew likewise that the Bourbons had neglected to make sure to tilem the confidence of the numerous class of new landholders, by respecting tional charter which he has given to France's but that they had, on the contrary, determined to destroy the new order of things, as soon as time and opportunity would permit.

Napoleon had perceived, above all, that fanaticism had obtained much influence in the councils of the sovereign ; an influence which excited a lear among the people, of seeing all the burthens of the priesthood fall upon them again, without restoring to them the benefits of religion. We believe that all these have determined him once more to try his fortune.

The conduct of the congress offered him a guarantee against the return of the people of the different countries, which had laboured for his downfall. God only knows what will be the issue of his proceedings.

The number of the English troops in Belgium is evidently exaggerated, These troops consist of two battalions of the guards, to which we must add the 33d and 54th regiments, with some weak 2d battalions, altogether amounting only to 6 or 7,000 men. We have, in truth, to purchase and to pay for the remainder of our contingent, which is in the whole 70 000 men but the troops which ought to compose it are not yet in Belgium.

We have been not a little astonished to read yesterday in a ministerial journal, the following para-

All the jewels of the crown of France are safe ; they are actually in London, particularly the diamond which Napoleon wore in the hilt of his sword, and which is esteemed the finest in Europe. The Duchess of Wellington brought over these precious articles.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

To the politeness of Mr. Thomas W. C. Moore, the Editors of the N. York Gazette are indebted for the following IMPORTANT DOCU-MENTS, which were received on board the ship Louisa, at the moment of her departure from Bourdeaux.

DECLARATION

ALLIED POWERS OF EUROPE Declaration sent to H, R, H. the Duke of Angouleme, by the Count D'Osmond, Ambassador of interrupted. The horizon is France at Turin.

"THE Powers which have sign ed the Treaty of Peace of Paris, convened in Congress at Vienna, informed of the invasion of Napoleon, and of his entry Sword in hand, into France, owe it to their own dignity. & to the interests of social order, a Solemn Declaration of the sentiments which that event has caused them to entertain. In thus breaking the CONVENTION which established him at the Island of Etba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title to which his existence could lay claim, in re-appearing in Erance with projects to disturb and confuse he has deprived himself of the proof their own interests and their tection of the laws, & has manifested, in the face of the universe, that there can be no satety in having a peace or trace with him-The powers declare in consequence, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself-out of all civil and social relations; and that as the enemy and disturber of the repose of the world, he is delivered up to the vindictive pub-

They declares at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain, in-The princess Julia, wife of prince Joseph, and her two daughters, have arrived with this prince.

Gen. Albert, who arcompanied the Duke Orleans to the frontiers, is on his return to Paus.

Ferrand, minister of state to the late government, has not followed the count Lillie, shut has retired to Orleans.

London, MARCH 21.

The events which pass at this time before our eyes, seem rather the effect of a thestrical delusion, than of reality. We cannot deny that the acts of the congress have inspired Napoleon with the idea of the possibility of securing himself from the fate they were preparing for him, by endeavouring to survive the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Julian Parks and the saled on the Sovereigns of Europe, animated which was on the Sol, of Sol, of

The present Declaration ed in the Protocol of the Coconvened at Vienna, in the to of the 13th of March 1815, be made public. Signed at V. 13th March, 1916.

[By all the Plempotentiale

The above document sur ed the determination of the b ists at Bourdeaux, to establish independent or provisional par ment in the south, and to hold against Buonaparte. An office Bonaparte had acrived at Bourd from Paris, and was arrested put in prison. All the Ees were quitting Bourdeaux with effects.

[Louis, the king of France the 7th March, issued a proc tion declaring that Buonaparts all his accomplices, were tra in hand, the department of the and calls upon all the authori civil and military, to pursue, and produce immediately, the son of Napoleon Buonaparte, he and his abettors may be do with as the law directs !]

The French papers say-French frigate Le Lys, that is from Toulon, has captured the of war and transport vessels conveyed Buonaparte and his go from elba to Frejus,

King Louis, issued a proclin on, dated the 19th of March a ing, that part of the army had trayed him, but he hoped it so soon acknowledge its errors, all turn to its duty. (The King this time, was quitting his three

LATEST. A letter from Rochelle of 29th of March, received at Pl delphia, observes, that "We le all the continent Buomparto consolidating his power at Park Bourdeaux and Toulouse have clared against him—they are we 5-6th of the nation are for him— Vendee is quits—Massena, at le lon is in favor of Buonaparte, will preserve the tranquility of seilles-a vanguard of 20,000 were marching upon Liste, or place may stand, a siege, but the Bourbon family will proceed England. The communications Bourdeaux was on the eve of le -Levies of troops are min fight the English under Welling -Buonaparte has at his commoored in our Road have been into our port. It is said British as war are off our port. We have the 44 ships ready; at Toulon 15, some at Rochefort—all the searce returned from prison are devoted Napoleon. Propositions have be made to Germany for the retain Maria Louisa—If Germany rem-neutral the rest is not feared, dis wise our condition will be seron

Supplement to the London Gase Tuesday March 7.

Colonial Department, March Downing st. March 8, 1815
Despatches of which the soliting are copies, have been the received by Earl Bathurst, whis majesty's principal secretaris state, from Maj. Gen. Sir J. Lambert, K. C. B. commanding the coast of Lambert the coast of Louisians Camp in front of the enemy's h below New-Orleans, Jan. 10,18

My Lord,

and on the 8th, the army w med for that object. ar a view so I can, I shall avai position of the enemy. On the bank of the river it was simp traight line of about a front

20 yards with a parapet, the rigi on the river, and the le a wood which had been made it cticable for any body of troo by works and had a call in the about 4 feet deep generalis be altogether of an equal wints was supposed to narrow towar position on this line. The, M sippi is here about 800 yards ass, and they had on the rig the beavy battery of 12 go uch enfiladed the whole front position on the left bank. Preparations were made on e by very considerable labour ar out and widen a canal t amunicated with a stream ich the boats had passed up place of disembarkation, to o into the Mississippi, by wh ans troops could be got over of armed boats could be secu The disposition for the attack follows : a corps consisting 8th light infantry, 200 sean 400 marines, the 5th W. I and 4 pieces of artillery, mi command of Col Thornton 85th, was to pass over du night, and move along the aktowards New Orleans, cles front until it reached the fi battery of the enemy on e, which it had orders to cal The assailing of the enemy's front of us, was to be mad brigade composed of the t and 44th regts. with three pies of the 98th, under maj bbs, and by the 3d brigade, ing of the 93d, two comp the fusileers, and 43d under peral Keane ; some black t e destined to skirmish i od on the right; the pri ack was to be made by maj the fusileers and 13d form erve; the attacking to re to be provided with fas ing ladders and rafts, the be at their stations before at of 6 18 pounders, was t a the enemy's line. The to be made at the earlies onked for difficulties inc the falling of the river, occonsiderable delay in the enderable delay in the enderable at the delay in the enderable to land col. Thornton's which 4 or 5 hours we it was not until past 5 ing of 500 men, were ove lost, and in a point wh the last importance to the the left bank of the rive Thornton as your lords

in his report, which I rescuted in every prostructions, and fully confidence the communitaries placed in his abit a delay attending that come some on the left by attack did not see to attack did not take pl were discernable from. s line at more than 2 and As we advance used and most galling for and from every part of the from the battery on be brave commander of who never in his life a free being at the po and sharing the danger thoon were exposed.

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for the serival of the fa nd 43d reg. in order to thak meral attack upon the anemy's

med for that object. staview is I can, I shall state position of the enemy. On the bank of the river it was simply raight line of about a front of no yards with a parapet, the right-ting on the river, and the left a wood which had been made imcircible for any body of troops by works and had a call in front about 4 feet deep generally but altogether of an equal width ras supposed to narrow towards or left; about 8 heavy guns were position on this line. The Missippi is here about 800 yards acoss, and they had on the right nk a beavy battery of 12 guns, see enfiladed the whole front of position on the left bank.

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Vire-Adm. the he K. B. which I inclose save, will put pus passession of the he took place until j. Gen. the Hot to assume the hat period, I see journal of Majournal of Majournal of the joining of the j

cops are of

e by very considerable labour, to out and widen a canal that municated with a stream by ich the boats had passed up to place of disembarkation, to open into the Mississippi, by which right wank, and the co-operatiof armed boats could be secured. he disposition for the attack was follows: a corps consisting of 8th light infantry, 200 seamen, 400 marines, the 5th W. India and 4 pieces of artillery, under command of Col Thornton, of 85th, was to pass over during night, and move along the right aktowards New Orleans, clearing front until it reached the flankbattery of the enemy on that which it had orders to carry. The assailing of the enemy's line front of us, was to be made by brigade composed of the 4th, t and 44th regts. with three comles of the 98th, under maj. gen. bbs, and by the 3d brigade, conthe fusileers, and 43d under maj. eral Keane ; some black troops e destined to skirmish in the od on the right; the principal ack was to be made by maj. gen. the fusileers and 1.3d formed the erve; the attacking columns re to be provided with fascines. ing ladders and rafts, the whole be at their stations before dayt. An advanced battery in our the enemy's line. The attack to be made at the earliest hour. oked for difficulties increased the falling of the river, occasion-considerable delay in the entrance he atmed boats, and those des-ed to land col. Thornton's corps, which 4 or 5 hours were lost, it was not until past 5 in the ning, that the lat division coning of 500 men, were over The lost, and in a point which was the last importance to the attack the left bank of the river, althor Thornton as your lordship will in his report, which I enclose, executed in every particular instructions, and fully justified confidence the commander of forces placed in his abilities.— e delay attending that corps oc-toned some on the left bank, and attack did not take place until were discernable from the eneline at more than 200 yards rate. As we advanced, a conted and most gailing fire was out from every part of their line, from the bassery on the right

be brave commander of the for-who never in life life could re-tem being at the post of hon-and sharing the danger to which traops were exposed, as soon as a his station he hid made the ul for the troops to advance, aparted to the front to animate may his presence, and he was twith his hat off, encouraging men the crest of the glatis; variable (almost at the same of the same of Major M Dougall, the same of Major M Dougall, decamp,

which in such situation became it reparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about 250 yards from the line. I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, and tho many men had reached the ditch, they were either drowned or obliga-

they were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was imander Muirhead. possible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me haw to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it, would have snowraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I toow it was the opini-on of the fate distinguished com-mander of the forces that the car-rying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflection I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about 10 o'clock I learnt of the success of Col. Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of thesartillery, col. Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery and to report if it was tenable ; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smalled consthan 2000 men, I consequently of dered it. col. Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Col. Thornton being wounded) to retire.

The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18 pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they had occupied previous to the attacke

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be arnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyoud any thing I have ever witnessst of 6 18 pounders, was thrown youd any thing I have ever witness-during the night, about 800 yas. ed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity, and perserverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has austained in Major General the Hon. Sir F. Pakenham, Comcould I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known that I have only in common with the whole army, to express my sin-cere regret, and which may be sup-posed at this moment to come peculiarly hame to me.

Major General Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, & Maj. gen. Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak at euch a mement how they were con-ducting themselves. I am happy to say Major General Keans is doing

Capt. Wylly of the fusilliers, military secretary to the late Commander of the forces, will have the honour of delivering to your lordship these dispatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do loss than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late General, and to ommend him strongly to your

Lordship's protection.

1 have, &c.

JOHN LAMBER T

Major General Communiting.

[Here follows the Reports from lajor Gen. Keane and Col. Thorn-in, and the Extractor from the urnal of Major Forest, which dell subordinate electinatances.]

KILLED General Staff - Major General Sir Posterham, Commander of the orcers Capt, Thomas Wilkinson, 18th, Major of Brigade.

4th Foot - Energy Wm, Crowe.

7th do. - Maj George King, and Capt, Geo. Henry.

21st do. - Major I. A. Whitsker.
Contain R. Renny (Lieurenant Co-

Captain R. Renny (Lieutenant Co-lone) Lieutenant Donald Manus-

44th do.-Lieut, Rowland Davis, Ensign M. M'Losky. 98d do.-Lieut, Col. Robt, Dale i Capta. Tros. Hutchins, and Alex-

WOUNDED.

General Grobs, severely (since dead); Major General Krane, severely; Capt. H. E Shaw, 4th Loot, (B. M.) slightly; Lieur. Dulany Evane, 3d Dragoons, (D. A. Q. M.

G.) severely.
4th Foot-Lieut. Col. Brooks slightly : Major A. D. Munce (Lt. Col.) severely ; Capts. J. Williamson, T. Jones, J. W. Fletcher, R. Erskine, severely ; Captail D. S. Craig, slightly ; Lieutenants W. H. Brooke, B. Martin, G. Riomedson, W. Squire, C. H. Farrington, J. Marshall, H. Andrews, severely; Lieutenants E. P. Hopkins, J. Sal-vin, P. Boolby, G. H. Hearne, slightly ; Ensigns Thomas & Benwell, severely; A. Gerard, J. Fernandez, E. Newton, slightly; Ad-

jutant W. Richardson, slightly.
7th do.—Captains W. E. Page,
severely; J. J. Millins, slightly;
Lieut. M. Higgins, severely; C. Luentz.

21st do .- Lieut. Gol. W. Patterson, (Col.) severely, not dangerously; Maj. A. J. Ross; Lieut. J. Waters, A. Geddes.

43d do .- Lieut. J. Meryoke, (left leg ampurated); D. R. Coppoell, severely.

44th do .- Capt. H. Deboigg. (Lt. Col.) slightly; Lieuts, R. Smith, H. Brush, R. Phelan, W. Jones, severely; W. Mahlean, slightly Ensign; J. White, B. Haydon, J.

85th Do. Lt. Col. Thornton, (Cl. severely, Lieut. R. C. Urquhart, 93d. Do. Cap's. R. Ryan, Boul-

ger, Mackpherson, severely; Lts. Mac Leon, Sparks, Mackpheron, slightly; C. Gordon and J. Hay, severely; volunteer J. Wilson, slightly.

95th Do. Capts. J. Travers, N Travers, slightly; J. Revold Sir J. Rinton, J. Gresner, J. W. Black-horse, R. Barker, severely.

Royal Marines.—Capt. G. Eliot, slightly; Lieuts. H. Eliot, and C. Morgan, slightly. 1st. W. India regiment. Captain

Isles, severely, Lieut, M.Donald and Morgan, severely, and Millar,

Royal Navy. Capt. Moncey, severely, H. M. S. Trave; Midshipman Woolcome, H. M. S. Tonnant, severely.

MISSING. 4th Foot-Lt. E. Field, severely

wounded. 21st. do.—Captaine Ist. M. Haffo (Major) and A Kidde Ist. J. Steward, A. B. Armstrong, J. Blas dy (wounded) J. Leavosk, do; R. R. Carr, J. S. S. Fonblane, do; and P. Quin.

43d do .- Capt. Robert Simpson, severely wounded.

44th do-Lt. W. Knight. 93d do.-L. G. Munro, wounded; J. M.Donald, B. Graves, wounded; volunteer B. Johnstone.

City Bank of Baltimore,

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby informed, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house, in Gay-street, on the first Monday in June next, to com-mence at 10 o'clock, A. M. J. STERETT, Cashier.

The following extractfrom the Char-ter is published for the information of stockholders.

"All stockholders except females, living in the city of Haltimors, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by bullot, in person, but svery stockholder living more than five miles from said cit, and every female stockholder, may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the Cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election.—No person who is not a sitizen of the United States shall be cutified to vota in any election of this reprocessor."

May 11. " All stockholders except females.

We learn by the Steam Bost, and rived yeaterday from Albany, that Ontatio has given a federal majority of 45 for the Assembly Ticker of seven members. There is now very little doubt of the lower house being federal by a small majority.—No certain accounts yet from Winglester.

chester.
The squisdron of vessels of war-now assembled in this part destined for the Meditetranean, see ready for sea, and only wait the final order of government.

Digo-it Frederick- Lawn, M. ryland, on Tuesday the 2d instant, of the typhus fever, the Hon. Jour HARSON THOMAS, one of the most eminent of the legislators of this state. Not only the good people of Maryland, but those of the other states, have cause to deplore the premature departure of this illustrious statesman.

Valua le Property

For Sale in Frederick town, Maryland The valuable property occupied by the subscriber as a tavern for the last

25 years is now offered for sale.

The house is pleasantly situated, fronting (the extent of the lot) 52 1.2 feet on Patrick street near the square, containing & handsome parlors, sisteen commodious chambers, a spacious ball-room, and a good room for servants.— The lot runs back about 240 feet including the kitchen, servants hall, wash-house, smok-chouse, granary, stables and a small garden. One of the parlours before mentioned was built for a billiard room; the purchaser may be accommodated with a good billiard table. The public stages from Haltimore. George Town, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Hagar's Town, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Gettysburgh, Emmitaburgh, York and Lancaster, arrive and depart from this house overy week, the grant from this house every week; the stages running to and from Saltimore and Hagar's town every day.

The established reputation of this inn, renders it unnecessary to be more minute in the description. To a person calculated to carry on the establish-ment properly, the proprietor can re-commend it as a source of certain profit—Few situations in the country have superior advantages and conveni-ences, and none a better set of custo-

mers. For terms apply to Catherine Kimbolf. Frederick-Town, May 2, 1815.

For Sale,

That well known property at South River Ferry (in London town) originally belonging to John H. Stone, esq. Also several other houses which will include the whole of the property ar nexed.

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven fire places—Also store-house and granary, wind-mill, ferry-hoat complete, acres of land eighty, to all which an indisputable right will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. To give a description of the situation and improvements (it is this) asking the person or persons wishing to purchase to view it.

Postession will be given on the first

Monday of Nov-next, if sold.

James Larimore.

I hereby certify, that Daniel Richardson of said county, brought before me, as strays trespassing on his eacle-sures, one Bay Gelding six years old, about 15 hands high, with a small blaze in his face, paces, trots, racks and canters, and shod all round. One and canters, and shod all round. One dark Bay Mare, eight years old, about 15 hands high, with a star and anip, and near hind foot white, paces; trots and canters, shod all round and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me one of the justices of the peace in and fer said county this second day of May, 1815.

Daniel Warfield.

The owner of the above described trays, are requested to come and prove property, pay charges; and take them away.

Isaac Richardson.

3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, into of said county, deceased All persons having claums ugainst said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all these in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Jacob Franklin, Jr. Adm.

May 11.

old, fourteep and an half hands high, he off hind four white, shod behind, pace trois, and gallops, and has been worlled in geers. Given under my handone of the justices of the peace in un for the county aforemid, this first do of May, one thousand eight hundre and fifteen.

Gerard H. Snowpen,

The owner of the above Gelding, is requested to come. protes property, pay charges, and take him away.

Samt. S. Commen of Jdr.

May 11.

Lancelot Warfield, Offers bimeelf a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solurits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anna-Arundel county.
May 1, 1815.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County,

Having been solicited by a num-ber of the independent voters of the county, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next ensuing election. I assure you, my fellow-citizens, should I be honour-ed with your support, indefatigable exertion, and unremitting attention, shall not be wanting to make my duty com-

port with your convenience.
Gassaway Walkins, West-River.

SHERIFFALTY.

The subscriber offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow citizens of Anne-Arundel county. He assures them should he be fortunate enough to obtain a ajority of votes, no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of that important appointment.

May t. 2 Augustine Gambrill.

To be Sold at Vendue,

On Thursday 25th of May, at Belvoir the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of Household ? urniture, several Feather Beds, and a Harpsichord ; at the same time will be offered for sale a Good Plantation Wagon, a pair of large Timber Wheels, and several articles useful on a farm. The terms of sale, for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving a

note with approved security.

May 4. 2 Henry Maynadier.

Sw.

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH AND HARNESS MAKER Continues to carry on the above bustreet, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The facility of obtaining all articles necessary in his line being greater than heretolore, enables him to give additional elegance and durability to his work, and persuades him to hope for an increase of patronage.

N. B. Old carriages received in part

payment for new ones. Annapolis, April 13:

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGES.

THE subscriber proposes running a line of STAGES from Washington and George-town, to Annapolis, to commence on the first day of May next.

The Stage will leave Crawford's Hotel, George-town, every Monday and Friday morning, and arrive in Annapolis same days to late dinner—Returning will leave Catoria Hetel, Annanoing wil leave Caton's Hotel, Annapo-lis, every Tuesday and Saturday morn-ing, and arrive at Crawford's same e-

venings.

The Stage will arrive in season for the Eastern Shore packets from Annapolis. Stages are provided on the Eastern Stages are provided the Eastern Stages are provided on the Eastern Stages are provided to the Eastern S tern Shore for conveying passengers either to Easton or Chester Town.

Fare for Passengers, four dollars, with 20 th Baggage. All baggage at

April 27. 3w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax will sit on the third Monday in May, and dontinue in session twenty days, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

By order, B. S. Harwood, Ch. C. P. A. A. County. some of his remarks many years a. go, upon a field where the stubble

happened to get on fire, and burnt-over the whole surface; and com-municated an energy to the succeed-

ing crops for many years," See the paper in the Philadelphia Memoirs,

ur similar instances-See also, col.

Taylor's mode for clearing land;

worn out first, and then abandoned

to a worthless growth of pine and cedar. In Virginia, there are regions of such land. Col. Taylor at-

ributes the fertility of stripes co-

vered by felled pine and cedar, to a cause only partially correct. The burning the felled timber was the

burnt stripes equal to those highly

danged. The cover was useful no

doubt, but the fire did the most .-

Philadelphia Society Memoirs, vol.

1, page 328, 329. The English

print proceeds thus-" The point

endeavoured to be established is,

that heat applied to land, in any

mode lastingly improves its fertili-

From the Carolina Gazette May 9,

I am commanded by the Commons

House of Assembly, to send you

the enclosed, which you are to print

in your Gazette as soon as possible.

It is the negro Cæsar's Cures for

Poison, & the bite of a rattle snake.

For discovery of which the general

assembly hath thought fit to pur-

chase his freedom, and grant him an

allowance of 100i. per annum dur-

The negro Casar's Cure for poi-

son.

wild hoare-hound, fresh or dried,

three ounces; boil them together in

two quarts of water, to one quart,

and strain it. Of this decoction

let the patient take one third part

three mornings fasting successively;

from which it he finds any relief, it'

must be continued, till he is per-

fectly recovered; on the contrary,

if he finds no alteration after the

third dose, it is a sign that the pa-

tient has either not been poisoned at

all, or that it has been with such

poison as Cæsar's antidotes will not

remedy; so may leave off the decoc-

During the cure, the patient must

live on a spare diet, and abstain

from eating mutton, pork, butter,

hound will either of them cure a-

In summer you may take one hand-

ful of the roots and branches of

each, in place of 3 ounces of the

For drink during the Cure.

six ounces, or in summer two large

handfuls of the roots and branches

together, and boil them in 2 quarts

of water to one quart, (to which al-

so may be added, a little hoare-hound and sassafras.) To this de-

coction, after it is strained, add a

glass of rum or brandy, and sweet-

en it with sugar, for ordinary

When an inward fever aftends such

as are poisoned.

Take a pint of wood-ashes and

three pints of water; stir and mix

following, warmed or cold according

These medicines have no sensible

operation, the' sometimes they work

in the bowels, and give a gentle

The symptoms attending such as

A pain of the breast, difficulty of

preathing, a load at the pit of the

stomach, an irregular pulse, burning and violent pains of the viscera a:

and yellow colour, sometimes :

pain and inflammation of the throat, the appetite generally weak, and some cannot eat at all; those who

Take of the root of golden rod,

lone, but they are more efficacious

or any other fat or oily food.

roots of each.

drink.

JAMES IRVING.

Mr. Timothy,

GEORGICUS.

A blossom unfolding its exquisite

More levely than morning it timidly And fairer its blush than the rich bloom of May.

I fear that another, enamour'd may May steal it away from its fond pacent elem.

That in absence some fortunate lover may view it, And I sigh when I think of the beautiful gem.

To the shade where the flow ret destin'd to flourish, On the wings of affection I hastily

fly, For what is there sweeter than fondly to nourish, What is dear to the heart, what is

o leave not the bases sweet rose, till I come,

Hope whispers, thy blooms I again shall survey, My bosom, believe me, was form'd for

thy home. O leave not the bow'r till it bears the away !

#### MISCEL CANEOUS.

AGRICULTURAL. Heat Durably Fertilizes Land. In the 3d vol. of "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," page 214. &c. there is a communication from Judge Peters, entitled, "Salutary effects of Fire on soils." A subject little understood, until of late years, is developed in this paper; which with other highly useful communications in that Book, is worthy the serious attention of Farmers. More especially of those who have Peat Mosses, or other such combustible matter on their lands; which is the case of many in the Jersey, and probably in other sea-board countries, though this fuel is not con-

fined to sea coasts. Nor is there any farm on which may not be found materials for burning the surface, either extensively, or sufficiently to prove the efficacy of the practice. In the same volume, page 339,

there is a quotation from Virgil's Georgics, which shows that this mode of fertilizing land was well known to the ancients; and that it is not owing to the ashes, but to the effects of the fire, the lands are thus benefitted. Among other decisive proofs of the extraordinary results arising from burning of land, I have lately met with one, in a recent English print; and have taken the pains to copy it, for the information of those who are either prejudiced, or unacquainted with the "Salutary Effects of Fire on Soils." No person can suppose that the instance mentioned hereafter, could serve any purpose but that of experiment. No one would dream of such means of going over a large field, when means of cheaper execution of the practice are common, and easily attainable. But the fact is clearly established ; notwithstanding the mode was not intended for extensive application.

Heat alone was the agent. [Poulson.]

Extract from Evans' and Ruffv's Farmer's Journal, Aug. 29, 1814. This publication is of great credit and authority.

No ashes appear to have been used.

We observe in a late Monthly them well together; let them stand Publication, a Report of an experi-ment made by Mr. John Bower, of all night; and strain or decant the iye off in the morning; of which Hunsler; an experiment interesting ten ounces may be taken 6 mornings both to the Philosopher and to the Agriculturalist. Observations had to the weather. for several years induced this gentleman to suppose, that one of the most effectual means of recovering the fertility of a worn out soil, was to restore it to its latent heat; and he resolved to put this opinion to the test. Accordingly he erected a furnace (moveable) and burnt the soil by several successive operations, for several square yards, and a fact sleep : taking care not to carry the neat beyond a dult red; this was done in the spring of 1812. It was found the first year much too rich for wheat or barley; they grew so luxuriantly, that reverseld not support themselves; locaties, beans, peas, onions and turnips, were a rhost abundant crop ; and the potatoes deliciously flavoured. And even this third year, though the rest of the field has been since twice of the field has been since twice bave been long poisoned are generally but one, while this burnt part has been long poisoned are generally very feeble, and week in their limbs, sometimes spit a great deal, the whole skin peels, and likewise what is remarkable, every summer, the hair falls off.

when the other parts of the soil are parched and dry, this appears as if newly watered. Mr. Bower made Casar's Care for the bits of a rattle

Take of the roots of plantane o hoase-hound, (in summer roots and branches together,) and a sufficient quantity; braise them into a mortar, and squeeze out the juice, of which, as soon as possible, one spoonful; if he is swelled, you must force it down his throat. This generally will cure; but if the patient finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another spoonful; which never fails. If the roots are dried, they must be moistened with a little water. To good tobacco, moistened with rum.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditions exponas from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d day of May next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M.

One Negro Woman named Judy, one do. Cordelia, and part of a Tract of La. 1 called Shipley's Adventure, containing 150 acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Ephraim Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch, senr. and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Henry Howard, of John.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d May next, at John Beckly's Tavern, on the turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock,

All the right, title and interest, of Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land called Taylor's Park and Snowden's Compens, con taining 750 acres of land, more or less, Seized and taken as the property of Chas. Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin Shipley Take the roots of plantane and

Solomon Groves, Shff. April 27.

By virtus of two writs of fieri facias from A. Arundel county court, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. at Friendship,

ONE Tract or parcel of Land called Made Stone,

Containing 260 acres, more or less. Seiz ed and taken as the property of William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Brown, use of Gorard and William Hopkins, and Willi-Solomon Groves, Shff.

N. B. The plantane or hoare. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office in the City of An-

napolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. for One plantation by the name of

Doden, Containing 300 acres of land, more or less, and two Negroes, John and Rose, Seized and taken as the property of George and Edward H. Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mar-garet Darnall, use of Ridgely and

April 27. Splomon Groves, Shff. Just Published, And for Sale at this Office, A PULL AND COMPLETE

INDEX To the Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813,

Price-Two Dollars. April 20.

#### Partnership,

WILL stand to cover Mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's, at the low price of six dollars each Mare, and twenty-five cents to the groom. Should the above sum of six dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every Mare. Portnership is well made, and as high bred as any florse in America. Season to commence the first of April, and end on the 15th of July.

April 6. bove and below the navel, very rest-less at night, sometimes wandering pains over the whole body, a rotch-ing and inclination to vonit, profuse sweats, (which proves always ser-viceabl.) slimy stools, both when costive and loose, the face of a pain and vellow colour sometimes a

A Mainmast and Sail.

Taken up by the subscriber on the 22d inst between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, Main most and Sail, the Budkin, Main mast and Sail, the mast apparently broken about the decis. The owner, may procure them on proving property and paying charges.

Robert Wilson.

5w

#### Property for Sale

on the road leading to Annapolit, and stateen miles from Baltanore. The tract contains 3:2 acres of good quality, and produces well indian corn to

lity, and produces well indian corn. to-bacco, small grain, particularly rys; its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into hat line of cultivation. This soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one half of the tract is in wood, of young thriving timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient for a large family; every convenient our house, for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, rich, and well set with herbs of almost every kind; a pump of good water in the yard, and ruit of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with meadow and more can be made with intelegration in the city of Baltimore If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises to the highest bidder. Rachel Warfield.

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

March 6 1815.

Ran away from the subscriber on he 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK : he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broadblue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reaonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.

A A County, South River
Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above negro

man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1:

#### NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to he subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection and Shaw. mode of collection March 2.

#### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court April 11, 1815. On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of Ths. executor of the last will and testament of Mary Harrison, late of Aume Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

#### This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April, 1815.

Thomas Norris, of Thos.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Hopkins, lete of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, als requested to produce them, legally authentiested, according to law and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

Mary Hopkins, Admrs

Blank Bonds, Declara

Coroner's Sale

western shore, returnable ber term, and to me descate exposed to public sole, on the 13th day of May, at 1. A. M. at the sheriff's officity of Annapolis, for cast lowing property, to wit. One parcel of land called C. Inheritance, containing one is acres, more or less, Also the gro men called Jos, Charles of the above is taken as the party of the above is taken as the party of the shore is taken as James Sanders, and will be tisfy a debt due John F. Con wife.

JAMES HUNTI Caroner A. A. County.

50 Dollars Reward Went off about the 21st of 2 last, a bright mulette woman, a bout 29 named KITTY. Sheling year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in polis. She was seen in that to days after she went off. I reason to believe she has a pass certificate of freedom. I will officer Dollars for the re-Thirty Dollars for the pass, or cate, if it can be proved from a she obtained it, and Twenty h for the woman, to be lodged it

gaol so that I get her again.

Henry Werla

FUEL WANTED PROPOSALS will be ree writing until the 1st day of June for supplying the next stated smile.
Congress, with 150 Cords of goods fire wood; eighty cords of which be hickory, or hickory and sel, dissidue the various kinds of oak. At be delivered, sawed (in two) put and measured at the expense of contractor, in vaults or wood a provided by the government, u present Capitol of the U. S. in the y of Washington. One third the on or before the 1st of Septembers one other third, on or before the of October, and the residue on a fore the 20th of November, h fore the 20th of November he sals must be accompanied with the or names of the security or seem offered to secure a faithful error of the contract. The proposer, we terms and securities are accepted be advised of such acceptance by and, upon executing the proper setties, one third of the money will he wanced.

April A XThos Boules

Anne-Arundel county ON application to the subscrib the recess of the court, as and judge of the third judicial district the State of Maryland, by patien writing, of GREENBURY THE KLE, of Anne Arundel county, that he is in actual confinement. praying for the benefit of the set-general assembly of Maryland, as "An act for the relief of subtry vent debtors." passed at November sion 1815, and the several support thereto, on the terms thereis as a schedule of his property, as a of his creditors, on oath, as/far can ascertain them, being and his petition; and the said Gree his petition; and the said Green Treakle having satisfied me, by petent testimony, that he has me two years within the State of Mand immediately preceding the said application; and the said Green Treakle having taken the eath said act prescribed for delivering property. I do hereby order as judge, that the said Greenbury kie he discharged from imprise and that he give notice to have by causing a copy of this order inserted in some newspape in the sity of Annapolis, said a for three months before the Monday in September next, to pair before the said county at the Court House of said ty, at ten o'clock in the forces that day, for the purpose of mending a trustes for thus here's to show cause, if any they have the said Greenbury Treakle not have the begefit of the said to not have the benefit of the sa supplements; as prayed. Gi soy hand, this 13th day of A RB RIL

WANTED

Cash Given

VOL LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, SURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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Laws of Maryland SED AT DEC. SESSION, 181 CHAPTER 38. AN ACT

WHEREAS, the court of a at their late session, in conse ce of the indisposition of cour and for certain other cause d it necessary to fix upon th nd Monday in June next to me

djournment for finishing the b nd whereas, in consequence period being subsequent to I Monday of May, it may sted whether the said court w power at that time to rece grant any motion for further ent, or other matter relative appeal on which they decid which might have been he granted during the said to the court continued in sess bey would have done had it for the causes aforesaid. e it therefore enacted, by

eral assembly of Maryland, said court of appeals, when next meet for the decision unfinished business, shall power and authority to rec act upon any motion or pet ch shall be made or pres hem relative to any of the eals which were dependin them at their last session same manner as if such n been made, or petition pre during the said session, a

> their adjournment. CHAPTER 43. AN ACT to the Unfinished Reco

Frederick County. Be it enacted, by the C mbly of Maryland, That s of the levy court of Fr my shall be and they ar athorised and directed, with some suitable pe e, enter, and complete, is in the office of the derick county, remaining ed at the time of the late clerk, William Ritt sed, so that the annual. e hundred dollars, to builty for a term not a ee years, with other co ints; and the records Il be as valid and effect time had been comple time of the said William se heira, representat

> CHAPTER 58. A SUPPLEME. es entitled, An arr Main persons in s enacted, by the

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## MARY DAMEN (EXPANDED)

### AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

WOL LXXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1815,

No. 20.1

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, SURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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Laws of Maryland SED AT DEC. SESSION, 181 CHAPTER 38. AN ACT cases in the court of a

peals. HEREAS, the court of apat their late seasion, in conseco of the indisposition of counand for certain other causes. d it necessary to fix upon the nd Monday in June next to meet djournment for finishing the bu-

nd whereas, in consequence of period being subsequent to the Monday of May, it may be sted whether the said court will power at that time to receive grant any motion for further arest, or other matter relative to appeal on which they decided. which might have been heard granted during the said term. the court continued in session. bey would have done had it not for the causes aforesaid,

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> CHAPTER 43. AN ACT to the Unfinished Records of

Frederick County. Be it enacted, by the General embly of Maryland, That the juss of the levy court of Frederic my shall be and they are here athorised and directed, to conwith some suitable person to o, enter, and complete, the reis in the office of the clerk of derick county, remaining unfied at the time of the death of late clerk, William Ritchie, dered, so that the annual expense cof shall not exceed the aum of se hundred dollars, to be levied unily for a term not exceeding re years, with other county asnts; and the records so made Il be as valid and effectual as if same had been completed in the time of the said William Ritchie, se heira, representatives, and itles, are hereby released from liability on his office bond, so is the condition thereof relates making, entering, and comthe records aforesaid.

> CUAPTER 58. A SUPPLEMENT

entitled divart to incorpo tain persons in every church stran congregation in this enacted, by the general asof Maryland, That the chrishurch now known and acknow-

ledged in this state under the denomination of The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, protected by the constitution and laws of the same, shall have all the benefits and advantages arising from all gifts or grants of property, in the same way, and to the same extent, as they could have had at any time under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, provided the said christian church shall incorporate themselves according to the direction of the said act.

CHAPTER 75.

in additional Supplement to the act entitled, An act for establishing a Company for opening and extending the Navigation of the River Po-

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Potomac Company, by their president and directors, their successors, or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to use and dispose of the land and water rights now held by the said company, or which they may hereafter acquire in this state, in the erection of mills, or other water-works, on account of the said company, and may use, sell or dispose of the same, when erected, or may lease, sell, and convey such land and water rights in such manner, and upon such terms, as to the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, may appear most advantageous for the interests of the said company; and shall be authorised and empowered to acquire lands, and other property, contiguous to the canals and locks on said river, by purchase, compromise, or exnauge; provided that said company shall not at any time hold more than one thousand acres of land in this state, and provided that nothing herein contained shall be considered to authorise any act or bargain, on the part of the said president and directors, which shall in its consequences impede, retard or injure, the navigation of the said river, canals or locks.

2. And be it enacted, That all deeds and conveyances under contracts therefor, authorised by the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, in virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be acknowledged by the president as such, in behalf of the said company, under his hand and seal, and be exergred and recorded as other deeds are by law directed to be acknowledged, executed and recorded.

CRAPTER 76.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To the act, entitled, An act to inco parate a company to make a turn pike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the City of Bal timore, and for other purposes:

1. Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland. That the time for commencing the work on the said turnpike road, as provided by the act to which this is a supplement, be and hereby is extended to two years from and after the passage of this act, any thing, con- shall forfeit and pay for every such

contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That such of the banks as may have accepted the terms prescribed by the act to which this is a further supplement, subsequent to the time required by that act, or which may accept the same before the first day of June next, shall have and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges contained in the act to which this is further supplement,

> CHAPTER 82. AN ACT

Relative to Justices of the Peace and for other purposes

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of each and every justice of the peace, in case of his resignation or removal from office, and of his executors, administrators or other person in whose hands the same may be, in case of the death of such justice of the peace, to deliver his docket, together with all the notes, bonds, accounts and papers in his or their possession, appertaining to judgments or suits entered thereon, to the clerk of the county in which such justice resided, within one month after such resignation, removal from office, or the reception of the same, which shall be there kept as other records, and upon any application the clerk shall deliver transcripts from the docket or papers so returned to the person applying for the same, on which such process may be issued by any justice of the peace as might have been issued by the justice who may have kept such docket, and for such transcripts, the clerk shall be entitled to receive the like fees as for other copies of records, under the penalty of forty dollars, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, in the same manner as debts of that a mount are recoverable by law. 2. And be it enacted, That the com-

missions for the justices of the peace shall be forwarded by the clerk of the council to the clerks of the respective county courts, who shall mmediately on the receipt thereof. enter the same among the records of his office, and cause notice to be given to the several persons therein named, of their appointment, by advertisement set up at the courthouse door. And every person so appointed and notified as aforesaid, if he accepts thereof, unless he had been included in the commission of the peace for the preceding year, and had taken the oaths, and made the declaration prescribed by law, shall qualify as such, before some person authorised by law, which qualification shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall be made, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to and recorded by the clerk of the county court, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

3. And be it enacted, That if any person commissioned a justice of the peace, shall act as such beforc he hath taken the several oaths, and made the declaration required by law, and caused a certificate thereof to be delivered to the elerk of the county court as aforesaid, he

tained in any former law to the offence, the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered and applied as other forfeitures and penalties are directed by law.

4. And be it enacted. That if any justice of the peace, havin qualified as such, shall accept any office under the government of the United States, and shall still act as a justice of the peace, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sam of forty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace in the name of the state, one half to the informer, and the other half to be applied to the use of the county.

CHAPTER 92. AN ACT To repeal an act of assembly therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act, entitled, " A supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act relating to servants and slaves" passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed, annulled, and abrogated.

CHAPTER 94. in additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity juris diction in all cases in which the court of chancery has now power to act, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a

2. And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vaca tion, shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner and with the same limitation, as the chancellor of the state can or may exercise.

upplement.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state, to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their several judicial districts, at some day appointed between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein; and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge, and the se veral county rourts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equi-distant petween the terms of the several and respective county courts,

4. And be it enected, That the several county courts of this state shall have fell power and authority to appoint, during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment, and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said court, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office without affection, favour, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner, and with the same powers, and subject to the same controul, as the auditor in chancery now does ; and the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling, any account, to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs as afore-

5. And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals now

6. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county, courts in this state shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner, and with the same powers, as the register in chancery now does; and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process, which may issue from any court or judge by virtue of this act, in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the court of chancery.

7. And be it enacted. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise and empower any interference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process now depending or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the chancellor of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing write

8. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the twentieth day of November next, and to the end of the next bession of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

WANTED A youth of about 16 or 17 years of age to attend in a store in this city.—
Inquire of the printer.

May 5. From the New-York Evening Post of

The following letters from France written by two intelligent gentlemen of this city, who are now there, will be read with no small share of anxieey. Without formally designing to do so, they will serve, perhaps, more satisfactorily to give a correct impression of what is passing on that interesting theatre, than could have been gathered from a more studied attempt.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Mavre, to his friend in this city, dated March

" The revolution operated in this country within these last twenty days without a shot being fired, is certainly the most asconishing as it probably will be the most important recorded in history.

"The intelligence of the arrival of Napoleon at Frejus, was followed by such a rapid succession of events that we have been in a constant state of alarm and amazement, and we have not had time to reflect on the consequences that may result to this country and to Europe. The stupor of amazement that all France has been plunged into, is more astonishing than the success of the enterprize that has driven

the Bourbons from the Thuilleries. "From the rapidity of Napoleon's journey from Lyons, it appears that he neither expected or experienced the least resistance. learnt only this morning his entrance into the capital, but we are ignogapt of the particulars attending it, as we are indeed of the circumstances of his progressive successes prior thereto. I cannot therefore give you an account of them, which resides would be unnecessary, as the papers that will go by this same opportunity will be of later dates. Lewis the 18th, with the household troops, retreated from Paris on the night of the 19th inst. it is supposed on the road to Flanders, probably to occupy Lillie. Many causes might be assigned for discontent in France to have favoured the change that has taken place, but it has been effected too promptly to have depended upon any thing other than the interference and disposition of the

"Since the return of the Bourbons to the throne, although uniting with an uncommon share of ability the most liberal opinions, many acts of government have been impoliti c and imprudent. With the exception of himself, the Royal family put themselves at the head of a party which frowned on every one that had taken an active part in the revolution, and endeavoured first directly by law, afterwards indirectly by exciting the fears of holders of national property to force them to make compromises at trifling considerations, to restore the confis ated estates to the dispossessed emigrants. The liberty of the press was under the controll of govern ment ; still attacks of the most violent nature were permitted with the appearance of a worse future intention, against many leading characters in France ; who tired of revolutions probably would never have attempted any change, had they felt a security for their property an no fear of being proscribed by the disgrace and insult that was constantly heaped upon them.

There was besides a hatred founded on contempt for the emigrants and an universal fear of the encroachments of arbitrary power, founded on the known sentiments and probable intention of Monsieur and his sons, with regard to the constitution. The spirit of the army independent of their feeling towards Napoleon as their general, was excited almost to mutiny by fear that court influence would deprive their officers of their active service and advancement in favour of the sons of emigrants and favour-ites. The nation also was under the impression that the incorrigible prejudices and bigotry of the heirs apparent to the throne would induce them at a future period to attempt subjecting it to the antiquated institutions of the "ancient regime" and superstitions of priest-craft.

The king alone, in the opinion of every one, was free of the faults and prejudices of his family and their party; bur in his desire to establish the grand principle that no throne should be occupied by a sovereign whose authority was not derived drom inherent rights, he pushed Murat to extremities, and made a natural coalition between him and those who wished to work troubles in France and Italy. The Duke of Gleans who has pretensi-

ons to inherit the crown of Nawas intriguing to have the an cient dynasty re-established there indeed every individual of those who had lately come to power was so attentively employed in schemes of judividual interest that they did not even dream of the danger that threatened them. The loyalty dis played by the inhabitants of Paris, of this and every other town of France; the voluntary enrolment and subscriptions of money to defend Lewis the 18th persuaded me that he would not be driven from Paris without much bloodshed; but things have been so speedily decided that there was no time to organize resistance, and this town which was unanimous and enthusiast c for the king has acknowledged Napoleon."

Extract of a letter from another American gentleman now in Paris, dated March 22d, 1815, re-

ceived by the Fingal. "Rest assured that Napoleon is fixed for life, if I may judge by the enthusiasm of the Parisians and particularly the military. He has revived the two houses composing the corps legislatif. All the emigrants who have entered the army since April 1st, 1814, have been ordered to quit the service, and the minister of war is forbriden to pay them any arrears which may be found due them on any pretext whatever. And all the emigrants who have not been particularly privileged by the emperor, or by those serving under him, who have arriv ed in France since January 1, 1814, are ordered immediately to quit the empire; and those found within it after 15 days are to be arrested and tried, and their property sequestered. The American character is wonderfully respected here, particularly by the lower orders. The English are equally disliked; and yes terday I overheard several who said that they could with pleasure eat the heart of an Englishman. There are very few Englishmen in Paris, most of them having fled immediately on hearing of the escape of Napoleon from Liba. What an interesting, at the same time awfu period to be in Paris! I yesterday had a view of this wonderige man when he was reviewing about 15,000 of the troops of the line at the Place Carousal, opposite the Thuilleries. Vive l'Empereur, vive Napoleon-a bas les Bourbons, vociferated thousands of Frenchmen on his first appearance. Three days since I saw them removing the N from the different public buildings, and yesterday all the arms and insignia of the Bourbons were taken down."

LONDON, March 24. The estimated number of National Guards, volunteer troops collected at Melun, to stop the march and crush the hopes of the tyrant was no less than 100,000 men. The best spirit seemed to prevail among them; they appeared devoted to the cause of the king, and eager to meet and repel his antagonist. A powerful army strengthened their positions. Relying on their numbers, they had left the town, the rocks and the forest of Fontainbleau unguarded, preferring the flat plains of Meiun, where the whole army might act at once, against the comparatively small band of the invader. On the 20th, Buonaparte reached and occupied Fontainbleau, without opposition. He had at that time with him only 15,000 veteran troops, but other divisions were either following him or advancing to support his right and left flanks, on parallel lines of march. Ney, whose corps is stated at 30,000 men, had previously communicated to the court a declaration signed by the whole army under his command, both officers and men, " that they would not fight for Louis XVIII. and they would shed all their blood for Na-poleon the Great." This declaration, which sufficiently explains the apparent hesitation, inactivity, or want of skill of Ney, did not however extinguish the hopes of the Bourbons. They still relied on the good disposition and numbers of the troops at Meiun, and, blinded by garrisons and provinces at the very moment of their defection, still tho's that their cause would be espoused by the nation as her own. As a measure of precaution, however, part of the king's household was despatched to secure the road to Calais, in case a retreat should prove hecessary, and on the 19th pecupied Amiena.

Early on the morning of the 21st-preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was

expedied to take place. The French army was drawn up en ctale three lines, the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road. The ground from Fontainbleau to Melun, is a continued declivity, so that on emerging from the forest, you have a clear view of the country before whilst on the other hand, those below can easily deacry whatever ap pears on the eminence. An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the royals airs of Vive Henry Quatre, et la Belle Gabrielle, or by the voice of the commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the king's army, All was anxious expectation; the chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty, and the troops; perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainbleau no sound as of an army rushing to battle, was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had faild him, and he had retreated during the night. If so, France was saved and Europe free. At length a light trampling of horses became audible. it approached -- an open carriage, atended by a few huzzars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of the torest-it drove down the hills with the lapidity of lightning it ive the Emperor !" burst from the ston shed soldiery ! "Napoleon !-Napoleon the Great !" spread from and to rank; for, bareheaded, Ber rand seated at his right, and Drout at his left, Napoleon continued his course, now waving his hand, now opening this arms to the soldiers whom he called his friends, his companions in arms, whose honour, whose giories, whose country he now came to restore. Alas! the tyrant's courage had a safe foundation. Well he knew that he met men void of houer and traitors to their king. All discipline was forgotten, disobeyed, and insulted; the commanders in chief took flight thousands rushed on his passage acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hill; the imperial march was played ; the eagles were once more displayed, and those whose deadly weapons were to have aimed at each others life, embraced as brothers and joined in universal shouts.

In the midst of these greatings did Napoleon pass through the whole of the Royal army, and placing himself at its head, pursued his ourse to Paris. The population of the villages flocked round him; the inhabitants of Paris, informed of his approach came out to meet him. At the head of two hundred thousand persons, (to the eternal disgrace of Frenchmen be it said) an the midst of enthusiastic acclamation, did he re-enter the capital, and

seat himself in the palace of kipgs. Such is the account which has been received from some whom Buonaparte's triumph has forced to seek a shelter in this country. They agreed in stating that the enthusiasm displayed in his favor by the people approached to wildness. They knew not how to account for the monster's popularity; but say, that it surpasses all that was evinced towards him in the midst of his most brilliant victories. Not a musket is said to have been fired since the period of his landing, and both the military and the people are represented to have received him with equal enthusiam in every place through which he passed.

City Bank of Baltimore April 17th, 1815.

THE stockholders in this institution THE stockholders in this institution are hereby informed, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house, in Gay-street, on the first Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. STERETT, Cashier.

The following extract from the Char-ter is published for the information of stockholders."

"All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or with-in five miles thereof, shall vote in the in five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder, may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be scaled up and addressed to the Cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election ceived and counted in the election.

No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to you in any election of this corporation."

MARYLAND GAZETTE

KNAPOLIS, THURADAY MAY 48, 1815 It is not that we expect any chan ges favourable to democracy have taken place siree the election of October fast, that the hints which follow are thrown out to federalists for we have great reason to believe that the war which resulted in of-fectually securing to ut those great and important objects for which the sword was drawn, has not made many pro-selytes to the doctrines of adminis tration, but because it is very evident that democracy has put in motion an engine which may operate to the detriment of our commonwealth if it is not carefully watched. For this reason, therefore, we wish every individual who regards the incrests of his country, and reveres the precepts of him, who was " first in war, first in peace, and first in the bearts of his countrymen," to look with a steady firmness at the duty which they will soon be called upon to perform, and at all times endeayour to counteract the operations of those schemes which are at this moment working, with such secret industry, among a certain class of our citizens. We surely have no reason to apprehend discomfiture. unless the influential men of the state lie quietly by, while their adversaries are organizing their forces and providing the ways and means necessary for a long and arduous contest. Let but a corresponding exertion be made on the part of federalists, and the victory is theirs; but if they neglect to exercise those means and advantages which have been placed within their reach, we would not obligate ourselves to answer for the consequences. A battle may be fought with great cerry arrangements have been previously made, but if they are postponed until the moment of action, all will be hurry, bustle and confusion, which a skilful antagonist will al ways improve to his own advantage. There is the same necessity of method, and judicious arrangement, in political as in military contests. and that party which neglects them runs the risk of defeat, although he may possess the greatest physical or numerical force. Let no one then be too confident, lest he may relapse into dangerous apathy, and inflict a mortal wound in the bosom of the commonwealth, while he fan cied he was nursing her with the utmost care and attention.

We are told that a very great portion of the French people are gratified at the recent changes which have taken place in their govern ment. That they prefer the despoover the destinies of their empire. siety and vivacity of his ter to a monarch whose only care wou. unquestionably have been to relieve them from a system of horrible con scription, and improve the interpal situation of their country. If this this be their choice, they surely bewhich are peculiar to themselves alone. But we have not yet been informed what portion of that de-voted country is carried away by such extraordinary feelings. That he could exercise an influence over the army even appears somewhat remarkable, after the havoc and des ... lation which accompanied its retreat from Russia ; but yet be seems. from all accounts, to possess its confidence. This will doubtless be sufficient to awe the nation into an acquiescence with his policy, until the allies shall have poured their legions upon them. This is doubt-less contemplated, if their intenti-ons can be gathered from the declaration they have put forth to the world. Here then will ensue and ther bloody contest, which will co-ver the country with ruin, and the people with sorrow and wailing. Whether we shall be able to avoid the influence of their clashing interests, and the enormities of their disputes, cannot be foretold-for a only can tell whose knowledge is co-extensive with his omnipotence.

Departed this life, on Thursday, the 4th inst. at her residence in Anne-Arundel zouney, Mrs. Catha rine Elliatt, in the 90th year of her

, In this city, on Thursday last, of the prevailing epidemic, after an illness of 30 hours, Mr. Re-

ould have been a master lineate the peculiar qualities mind, and describe the vari tues that adorned his public peas and precision of appra-which penetrated at a glade, possessing the attorget pos-d-acrimination, united with discrimination, littled with our polished style of expression was eminently qualified to discrimination. Total culty, and a general knowledge analytical, derived from sing flection and personal observation to be astribed his happy selection friends. In making them a cultury of his winder and only culture of the pository of his wishes and spin ne knew exactly how far exh to be trusted, and among the of admirers and friends with bright career of usefulness into zling success had drawn ares ew, very few were found to dete him. It is given to none to known ertainty, who may not be impelled ambition, jealousy or envy to a ion and betray a friend. Though reserved and austerell

oppearance to men generally, a

amplicity, playfulness and pleatry were delightful, and were

genuine effusion of good humo

generous feelings. Without

his particular friends his on

alightest tincture of malignity, was a spice of caustic sarcan his criticisms, which gave a se his familiar conversations so a site, that opportunities were to renew the gratification to few were permitted to enjoy. In here was a rivalry among history to engage and appropriate his countries to themselves. Such a the ascendancy he acquires he minds of his associates a fast hold he had taken of theirle that his will and opinion experience their wishes. He ruled through affections, and when reasons demanded, he led the judgmen who knew, confided in him ose from a perfect knowledge us. He was for his country as riends, never for himself, the always in his hand, was in known, that his raillery, the wounded never offended. To stung or cut to the quick, t jects of its infliction loved and hat contributed to much u dear his conversation, was not a bined with one frivolous or so nature, but the firmness of ber were not weakened by the mile of his disposition. In all his perples and doctrifies, whether po and immoveable. In each imtude, in every change of the

stauce " He stood an iron piller sine." And steediest as a wall of bre He was brought to his concis ny sober inquiry and deep fells one with a steadiness and processor which opposition could shakes

The cause and circumstate the death of so beloved and intering an individual as Mr. Thomserves some notice. The definition of unallady which exacted the debt of unture so prematurely The cause and circums contracted by the unweatying a duity of his attention to a less most excellent father, who die week proceeding. During he ness, though apparantly is week proceedings. During in news though constantly too with the most excruciating publicated not one repining work expressed an entire resignation will of Heaven. He shall tear, nor discovered and lead too of sign of sorrow by he ersection, though surrounder sends and relatives whose he was not to be companded. were not to be commanded onstantly attended by a love effectionate wife, agonized will and bearing in her work a pledge of conjugal affection once expressed a wish to live theretay to arrange his world serve, in which he was present and expired a little before the

e friend who held his hand, burst to tears and said; " you carry with Thomas the hearts and happis of your friends, and are followby the tears and regrets of all laintances." mong his last worth that were not wen to an expression of his confi ace in the promises, of his God, the most tender and exercise manr, he gave to two of his friends advices to be expected from nety and christian benevolence. also exhorted a little miece is vote her life to good works and eactive promotion of virtue and e well being of her fellow crea tes. Indeed, on the day of hi ath, after be had made his wil d' feit a person priviction at he had also nade his peace the his Maker, his conduct are: aversation discovered the un sed goodness of his heart, an real greatness of his mind.

The circumstances attending 1 ath of a great and virtuous ma so interesting and instructive at they authorise still more u ceness if it did not exceed the ts of an obituary notice. V ve already been thus particular cording parts of his conversati cause no death can have made per me lively, & we hope, me ting in ession upon those we thessed it. It was aruly a sec sorrow and uffliction, and inking of the spirit of the dece may those who mourn his loss ove the awful providence of iden removal. For in him played in his dying moments, t ws from a sense of the love od, reconciled to man in his bel son lesas, whose wounds for ingressions, and bruises for his ities, purchased his redem

We cannot omit to mention,

ebrother, who has thus died

elively hope of 'an inherite

betruptible, undefiled, and leth not away, but a few s ye before he threw off "this coil" to appear before his G milk-white robe of immort sengaged by the side of a d her in performing the last wa e of a minister of the gospe ng the sick. Delay, in th al of a clergyman sent for to nister the sacrament to his forestioned uneasiness, lest hi lects should fait him, and it v teo late to partake with his Lords Holy supper. The deficient of filial piety fell a kness by his father's fe, and in his own peculiar doquence and religious fer inging the bosoms of all a y anguish of an expering p sudden flash of paternal to miration for a moment ligh dying constantance by kind wherecollection of an offs ues and talents that prom sch usefulness, but the fathe to the arms of death, and t marked for the same des A biographer may do that the public character of Mr a which will not now be a last age so eventful, his country, and particul naive state, his friends in attempt to estimate.

in attempt to estimate, it dways remember with it dways remember with on and gratitude, the able is hed, and intreprid part ted in atemming the to interiors theory. A signanimous and it was would hope that the arms and hatred of his adversaries, and faithless we gone with him to the eager to devour the deal with our beloved Hamily the same remorse of contractions. the same remorse of co It for the deceased.

he answered in a tone of et strangled by the mucus which e friend who held his hand, burst o tears and said; " you carry with Thomas the hearts and happiof your friends, and are follow-by the tears and tegrets of all or acquaintances."

ar acquaintances.

Among his last word that were not wen to an expression of his confince in the promises of his God, the most tender and express mant, he gave to two of his friends advice to be expected from piety and christian benevolence. e also exhorted a little mege 10 vote her life to good works and sactive promation of virtue and e well being of her fellow creaes. Indeed, on the day of his ath, after he had made his wil d felt a persent conviction at he had also nade his peace the his Maker, his conduct and aversation discovered the un sed goodness of his heart, and e real greatness of his mind.

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The circumstances attending the ath of a great and virtuous man eso interesting and instructive, at they authorise still more mi-teness if it did not exceed the it-its of an obituary notice. We ve already been thus particular in cording parts of his conversation cause no death can have made a per, me lively, & we hope, more nessed it. It was gruly a scone sorrow and affliction, and by inking of the spirit of the deceasmay those who mourn his loss im ove the awful providence of his iden removal. For in him was played in his dying moments, that name christian humility, which we from a sense of the love of dereconciled to man in his below. son lesas, whose wounds for his isgressions, and bruises for his inattes, purchased his redempti-

We cannot omit to mention, that prother, who has thus died in lively hope of 'an inheritance, ethnot away, but a few short to before he threw off "this mormilk-white robe of immortality sengaged by the side of a dying her in performing the last sad ofher in performing the last sad of purchased at the expense of honour e of a minister of the gospel atg the sick. Delay, in the ar al of a clergyman sent for to adnister the sacrament to his father lefts should fait him, and it would too late to partake with him of a Lords Holy supper. The son diviction of filial piety fell upon a kness by his father's bedden, and in his own peculiar style dequence and religious terventy will, poured out his soul in prayer, inging the bosoms of all around casioned uneasiness, lest his ininging the bosoms of all around y anguish of an expiring parent.

Sudden flash of paternal love and
miration for a moment lighted up
adving connectance by kindling awitherecollection of an offspring's
tues and talents that promised so sch usefulness, but the father sank to the arms of death, and the son marked for the same destiny

A biographer may do that justice the public character of Mr. These which will not now be attempt. It an age so eventful, his loss in country, and particularly to naive state, his friends will in matempt to extimate. They ill always remember with admiration and gratitude, the able diation shed, and intrapid part he has ted in stemming the torrent of interiors theory, is a false philosopie. A magazimous and christian acity would hope that the fear, have and hatred of his political erractions, and faithless friends, we gone with him to the tomb.—

on party rancour and detraction, and party rancour and detraction, is ager to devour the Myras, disease to deary the deal, we with our beloved Hamilton, and the same remorse of conscience felt for the deceased. the public character of Mr. The

OHN HANSON THOMAS, Esq. who died on the 2d instant of the prevailing epidemic; aged shout 36. The basis of his character con sisted in a persevering energy which was equally calculated to a dorn the shade of retirement, or blaann the dignity of public life. As a friend, he exerted all the efforts of benevolence, in kind and endear-ing offices, and as a partiot, he es-poused the interests of his party with the same disinterested and active real. His patriotism was not of that ardent and torpid kind which is seen, at one time stimulated to violent exertion, and at ano. ther, reposing indesponding apathy ft was a warm, glowing, generous, persevering and annesive spirit, which never lost sight of its object, but which beheld, in surrounding fucure triumph. It was composed of all the warm and generous affections of private life, exalted to a nigher pitch, without losing their original softness, and diffused thro' the wider sphere of public duty.

The lights of wisdom, and the warning language of experience, led and initiated him in the principles of Federalism; and the doctrines with which his mind was thus imbued, he maintained to the last, in il their pristine integrity and

orightnes. In this honourable career he traelled with a steady pace and a sinis eye to the public good ; to the manifest, direct and immediate inury of his own interests. This is affirmed by one, who mourns at once the public servant and the private friend; by one, who has participared in the most confidential of his social hours, and who has been familiar with the secret springs of the onduct.

In the catalogue of the political virtues of the deceased consisten. cy stood in the foremostrank, Havwashington, he disdanced to desert ous standard when his bones were nouldering in the grave, He scorned to prostitute his eloquence to the support of men whom he despised. or measures which he privately condemusd. He never held one language to the world and another to rant of a language official, and a ranguage confidential to be employd - as individual views might dictate. Public offices and splendid emoluments, he regarded as paltry considerations when they were to be

Without aspiring to the characte of an orator, he attained its highest privileges, by carrying conviction to the heart. Thomas was one whom Ames would have loved, and Hamilton approved. Like these respiendent stars in the galaxy of American glory, he almost forgot, in the devotion of his soul to the name of Washington and the cause of Federalism, those endearing relations which form the brightest ornament and the sweetest tie in the chain of existence. Hence he became the idol of his party, and like the shield of Achilles, the invulnerable target for the arrows of democratic malevolence and calumny.

At the moment when his long & useful services were about to be rewarded by the highest honours which the gratitude and admiration of his friends could bestow, he was sumgood deeds done in the body are rewarded by an immortality of glory. His race is run, but his sun is not low lustre upon those who survive

his loss. May they ever cherish his memory—since, in so doing, they hallow the name of one who was a cordial friend, an honourable man, and a disinterested patriot. Thus shall they embalm the fame of one, who in all struggles, and in every exigency, approved tonself faithful and steadfast to the best interests of his country.

Died, in England, Feb. 19th, the D. D. one of the most accomplished scholars and truly spossolic divines of his age. He was deeply versed in all the oriental languages, and at the time of his death was superintending an edition of the acceptures for the use of the Syrian Christians.

Matthew Pearce, a justice of the phans court of Carol county, Samuel Wart, a justice of the ry court of Cecil, trice A. Craw Robert John, coroner for Cacil

Walter W. Hanson, inspector of bacco at Pomonkey, vice T. Dent.

Zachariah Sothoron, inspector at enedist, Charles county, George Gray, inspector at Low-r Marlhorough, Calvert county. James Hollandshead, inspector at

e Clifts, do. Joseph Shammell, insp'tr, at Chap-St. Mary's. Henry Ford, inspector at Leoard-town, do.

Thomas Gardiner, at Lelwellin's,

Edward Aprice, justice of the le-

Henry Steiner, register of wills r Frederick, vice R. Butler, dead. Thomas Buchan processoriate judge in the judicial districts of R. Nelson, appointed clerk of Frederick county

Major John Grahame, judge of rphans court vice H. Steiner. William Brown, examiner-gene at for the western shore, vice John latherly, deceased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. Peregrine Venzy, adjutant to the 19th regiment Cacil county.

William Pinkney, jun. captain o rifle company attached to major William Pinkney's bat, Baltimore. George Beall, appointed captain of a company 34th regt. Prince-George's.

Thomas Sheppard, major of a bat. Gth reg. vice T. Tenant, promoted Matthew Tilghman and George Spry, majors, 33d reg. Kent.

Henry Richardson, lieutenant, & Greenbury Carman, ensign, of capt. Loman's company, 35th reg. Queen-Anne's county Levin Woodall, ensign of captain

Sturgis's company, do. Joseph P. W. Richardson, cornet of captain Slaughter's troop of

norse, attached to 10th regimental cavalry district. John S. Hollins, captain, James Barril, Int lieutenant, Saml. M.Cleland 2d licutenant, and Samuel Hollingsworth cornet, of a troop of

horse attached to the 5th regimencal cavalry district. William Gwynn pay master to the 27th regiment, Baltimore. William Belt 2d lieut, and Henry

Barnsides cornet, of capt. Winsor's troop of Horse attached to the second regimental cavalry district.

Thomas D. Clagett captain, Edward Fenwick lieut, and George Gantt ensign, of a company 43d regt. Charles,

George Robertson lieut, and Samuel Hanson, junior, ensign, of capt.

Dent's company, do. Seth Fookes, ensign of captain lames Fookes company, and Levin Holland ensign of captain Dennis' company, 37th regiment, Worces-

NINIAN PINENEY, Clerk of the Council

Public Sale ... f Anne-Arundel county, will offer at public sale, on Monday the 3d day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, THE GLEBE LAND containing about 160 zeres, on terms that will be accommodating to the purchaser. It is unnecessary to give a description of the property, as those wishing to pur-chase will ne doubt view the land, Any

person wishing to view it, will apply to Mr. Wm. Steuart, or Mr. Samuel Harrison, who will shew it. Further particulars on the day of sale, May 18, 1813. FOR SALE, Two Shares of Stock

n that valuable establishment the City Tavern. The holder would not dispose of them but in a case of the most press-The Terms may be known by appli-cation to the Editor.

May 18. The Ferry,

Known by the name of Holland's Ferry, is now in good repair, and well attended to by a sobel and attentive man. It is well known to be the short set and best road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Travellers will meet with no detention at the farry as heretofore. May 16.

to the politeness of a passenger, for files of London papers to the evening of the 29th of March; and for the following information in manu-

"These Isabel brings papers and letters from boundon to the 30th of March. On her leaving St. Michaels, on the 18th of April, accounts had been received from London to the 2d, and from Cork to the 7th of that month, and from Paris to the 28th of March.

The accounts stated that there was a division in the British Cabl-net relative to the question of renew-ing the war in France. Lord Li-verpool opposed it, upon the ground of the present resources of England being inadequate to that object.of the Ministers, were for adjoining the Allies in the general cause against Buonaparte. In consequence of this dissention it was expected that Lord Liverpool would retire from office.

Napoleon set out from Paris but came back again. His departure was supposed to have been with the intention of proceeding to Belgium, and his sudden return to have been occasioned by the commotion in some of the departments of France. It is stated that the Duc d' Angouleme was at Marseilles, the inhabitants of which city held out for the Bourbons, and that the Duc de Bourbon was in La Vendee with a considerable force. Napoleon had another review of his troops in Paris on the 27th; but it did not appear that he had presented himself any where else in public. He had adopted several mild measures, with a view of showing pacific intentions.

Louis the 18th was at Ghent, with part of his family and many of his civil and military officers. An immediate embargo was expec-

ted in all the ports of France. Dieppe had been declared by Na poleon open to the intercourse with England and other powers.

The accounts from Vienna stated that the news of Buonaparte having reached Lyons, had arrived there, and had decided the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, then in that city, to or der the most prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted. were ordered to be marched from all quarters towards the frontiers of France. That Prince Schwartz nberg was to command the Austrian, Prince Blucher the Prussian, and the Duke of Wellington the Edglish, Dutch, and Hanoverian army.

That Joachim, the King of Na ples had signified to the congress at Vienna his intention of opposing Buonaparte and of joining the al-

Accounts from Brussels stated that part of the Prussian army had already passed the French frontiers, and the troops were advancing from all quarters towards the Rhine; also that Murat had offered his support and 80,000 men in the general cause.

The Duke of Castiglione (Augereau) was particulary denounced as a traitor to his emperor, by Buonaparte, in one of his first proclamations after his landing from Elba and it was supposed he could never hope for pardon; but it now appears Augereau has declared for Napoleon.

"London, April 3.

"It is officially announced that Louis XVIII. is at Gheat; and that the garrison at Lisle, had de-clared for Buonaparte, who is sending all his disposable torce towards Beigium. The Monitour observes that the emperor had left the army and returned to Paris; and that Lord Wellington had arrived in Belgium, where he was to take the command of the Dutch, Hanoverian, Belgic and English troops, with the addition of 30,000 Russians, placed under his command by the emperor Alexander, forming an army of 150,000 men. Pr. Schwartz-enberg was to command the Russian and Austrian army, Blucker the Prussians. Part of the latter had orossed the Rhine. M. Augereau for whose head Bunnaparte had offor whose head Huonaparte had of-fered a price, had joined the empe-ror again. The Dake of Angouleme was at Marseilles, which city still held out for the Bourbons. Dieppe was declared a free port for the English."

South River, West River, and Rho River, containing 1900 acres of lat ore or leas.

Valuable Lands for Sale

THE subscriber is authorised to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne Arundel county. It ing on the Chesapeaks Hay, & forming the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimere, and thirty five from the City of washington. This land has rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the any on the Ghesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeske may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harhour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabbs, orsters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber. and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought nonecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

Samuel Maynard, AWY. in-fact for John Murray May 18, The Editors of the American

and Telegraph will publish the above advertisement, once a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to this office.

TRAVELLERS WILL TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a Light Stage, good horses, and a careful driver, is now running from Broad Creek, on Kent Island, to Centre-Ville, in Queen Ann's county, every Wednesday and Sunday, and will return to Broad Greek on the same days. At Centre-Ville the mail stage passes thro' on the route to Philadelphia, via Chester Town, on Mondays and Fridays; it also passes to the southward thro' Centre Ville to Easton on Tues; days and Saturdays. The roads are much better by this route from the City of Washington to Philadelphia, and the distance considerably shorter, and excellent accommodations are new provided at Broad Creek Tavern, by Mr. saac Parker, who formerly City Tavern at Annapolis, and is now acting for me at Broad Creek ; he also has the direction of the boats. A Chaise, Sulky and Horses, are also kept for the accommodation of travellers, who may wish to take this route, on those days on which the stage does not run.

R. J. Jones. May 18. - 3w. Republican, and Federal Republican, are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks and transmit their accounts to Mr. Jones.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county, Orphana Court, May 9, 1815.

ON application by petition, of Joseph Moreton, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Moreton, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-zette and Maryland Republican of An-

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, Anne Arundel county.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the rundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Amendel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Moreton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1815.

Joseph Moreton, Executor.

#### A NIGHT PIECE.

By MISS CARTER OF CONNECTIOUT. WHILE night in solemn shade in vests the pole,

And calm reflection soothes the pa sive soul. While reason undisturb'd asserts her

And life's deceitful colours fade away To thee! all conscious Presence I de

This peaceful interval of sober thought: Here all my better faculties confine And be this hour of sacred silence

If, by the day's illusive scenes mis My erring soul from virtues path has

Snar'd by example, or by passion Some false delight my giddy sense has

charm'd; My calmer thoughts the wretchedchoice

And my best hopes are center'd in thy Depriv'd of this, can life one joy at

ford? Its utmost boast a vain unmeaning

But, ah! how oft my lawless passi ons rove, And break those awful precepts I ap-

Pursue the fatal impulse I abhor, And violate the virtue I adore ! Oft, when thy better Spirit's guardian

Warn'd my fond soul to shun the tempting snare.

My stubborn will his gentle aid repress'd, And check'd the rising goodness in my

breast; Mad with vain hopes, or urg'd by false

Still'd his soft voice, and quench'd his sacred fires. With grief oppress'd and prostrate

in the dust, Shouldst thou condemn, I own thy sentence just,

But, oh! thy softer titles let me claim, And plead my cause by Mercy's gentle name. Mercy! that wipes the penitential

tear. And dissipates the horrors of despair; From righteous justice steals the venge

ful hour. Softens the dreadful attribute of pow'r, Disarms the wrath of an offended God, And seals my pardon in a Saviour's blood!

All-powerful Grace, exert thy gentle sway,

And teach my rebel passions to obey; Lest Lurking Folly, with insidious

Regain my volatile inconstant heart! Shall every high resolve Devotion frames

Be only lifeless sounds and specious names ? Or rather, while thy hopes and fears

In this still hour, each motions of my soul, Secure its safety by a sudden doom,

And be the soft retreat of sleep my tomb.

Calm let me slumber in that dark re-Till the last morn its orient beam dis-

Then, when the great Archangel's potent sound

Shall echo through creations ample round. Wak'd from the sleep of death, with

The opening splendours of eternal day.

#### LITERARY.

NOTICE.

G. Shaw will, in a few days, issue proposals for publishing Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, by the Rev. Dr. Stack, an eminent divine of the Church of England. These lectures are modelled upon the plan, and intended as a sequel, to the excellent lectures of Bishop Porte-us on the Gospel of St. Matthew. Like them they are distinguished by a chaste and polished simplicity, a clear and sober light of illustration, and a copious harmony of style, while a truly christian candour pervades the whole. In attempting to elucidate this interesting portion of scripture. Dr. Stack has carefully avoided all refinements of criticism, and his explanations proceed upon simple, clear, and acknowledged principles. He has likewise studiously endeavoured to deduce practical observations from the several important characters, incidents and events, which arise in the course of his illustration—how happily he has succeeded in this attempt may be inferred from the following extract from a lecture on the first chapter of the Acts, where in elucidating that stupendous event of our Saviour's ascension, he takes occasion to derive from these words in the text, "And they, (the Apostles) returned unto Jerusalem from the mount called Orivet which is from

Jerusalem a sabbath-day's journey."
the following practical observations, which are no less beautiful than just The mention of this naturally sug-

gests a reflection of great moment. . The Jews oven in the worst o times, were particularly acrupulous in their observance of the sabbath : and were so cantious of undertaking journies of pleasure or business on that day, that a sabbath-day's journey became proverbial. It is true they did not always practise this duty, any more than many others, from a right principle; so that we find our Saviour frequently reproving that false rigour, with which they adhered to the letter of the law, and suffered its spirit to evaporate. Under the sauction of his precept and example, we are permitted to do works of necessity, and enjoined works of charity on his holy day. But while he thus lightens the burden, he is far from taking off all obligation; on the contrary, we may be assured that the reasonable and appropriate duties of the day, will be more strictly required of us; and that all deliberate violations of it will be punished. Now of all those, which are not in their nature most flagrantly sinful and immoral, none is more inexcusable, than to profane the sabbath-day by long and laborious journeyings, or even by excursions of amusement : because in so doing we not only neglect the duties of piety for which it is set apart, but rob the most useful and deserving part of the brute creation of that rest, to which they are entitled by the positive command of God. The day appointed by him for the general repose of the animal world becomes, through the barbarous usage of men, their most galling yoke and bitter scourge; thus per verting a gracious and merciful dispensation into panishment and a curse : and making that very provision, which by divine authority was designed for comfort and refreshment, the means of increasing their burden and torture. A good man, it is justly observed, is merciful to his beast; whence it follows, that cru elty towards those unhappy creatures is no less inconsistent with the character of true humanity, than with a just reverence for God's

> laws." The publisher has been favoured with the following recommendation of this work from the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp :-

" Dear Sir,

I have perused Dr. Stack's Lectures, and am much pleased with them. In imitation of Bishop Porteus, he has rendered them as practical as can be, although by no means destitute of learned and criical remarks. A fine strain of affectionate and evangelical piety pervades the whole, and renders them highly interesting, in as much as they not only enlighten the understanding, but also warm the heart. JAMES KEMP.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expo nas from Anne-Arundel county court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d day of May next, on the premises, at o'clock P. M.

One Negro Woman named Judy, one do. Cordelia, and part of a Tract of Land called Shipley's Adventure, containing 150 acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Ephraim Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch, senr. and will be sold to satisfy a debt

due Henry Howard, of John Schmon Groves, Shiff.

By virtue of a writ of fleri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d May next, at John Beckly's Tavern, on the turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock;

All the right, title and interest, of Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land called Taylor's Park and Snowden's Compens, con taining 750 acres of land, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Chas Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin Shipley.

Solomon Grover, Shff.

For Sale, That large, commodious BRICK BUILDING

lately occupied by Mrs. Wyvill, in this City. For terms apply to J. Hughes, Antapolis, or to Doctor Wyvill, in Friendship

### Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private essat resides, in Anne Arundel co ty, five miles below M'Coy's tayern on the read leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 342 acres of good quality, and produces well indian corn, to bacco, small grain, particularly rye, its distance from the market of Baltimore. more makes it valuable to any perso inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one half of the tract is in wood; of young thriving timber The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient for a large family ; every convenient our house, for stock and poultry; an excel lent garden newly built, rich, and well set with herbs of almost every kind; a pump of good water in the yard, and ruit of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by aplying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, or Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-Arandel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt in the city of Baltimore If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, March 16, 1111. Rachel Warfield. 120].

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on he 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK : he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A A County, South River Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above negro

man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B H. December 1.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county

Orphans Cour. April 11, 1815. On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of The executor of the last will and testament of Mary Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice requi red by law for creditors to exhibit their laims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-der my hand this 11th day of April,

6 Khomas Norris, of Thon. Executor. April 13.

Just Published, And for Sale at this Office, A PULL AND COMPLETE INDEX

Fothe Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813, inclusive. Price-Two Dollars

April 20.

#### Partnership, WILL stand to cover

Mares this season, at Mrs.

Mary Stockett's, at the low price of six dellars each Mare, and twenty-five dents to the groom.

Should the above sum of six dellars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dellars will be charged for every Mare. Partnership is well made, and as high bred as any Horse in America.

Season to commence the first of April. Season to commence the first of April, and end on the 15th of July.

April 6. July.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Cont. mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-

Anne Arandel munity to mit.
I hereby cartify that Samuel C Cowman of said county, brought before me
as a stray, trespassing on his euclosure,
a dark brown Gelding, about 19 years
old, fourteen and an half hands high, his off hind foot white, shod behind, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been work. ed in geers. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Gerard H. Snowden. The owner of the above Gelding, i requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 11. 2 Cowman of Jas.

Anne-drundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Daniel Richardson of said county, brought before me, as strays trespassing on his enclosures, one Bay Gelding six years old, about 15 hands high, with a small blaze in his face, paces, trots, racks, and canters, and shod all round. One dark Bay Mare, eight years old, about 15 hands high, with a star and snip, and near hind foot white, paces, trots and canters, shod all round, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me one of the justices of the peace in and for said county this secon day of May, 1815.

Daniel Warfield. The owner of the above described strays are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them

Isaac Richardson. May 11.

To be Sold at Vendue, On Thursday 25th of May, at Belvoir the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of Household Furniture, several Feather Beds, and a Harpsi chord ; at the same time will be offer ed for sale a Good Plantation Wagon. a pair of large Timber Wheels, and several articles useful on a farm. The terms of sale, for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

May 4. 2 Weary Maynadier.

50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March last, a bright mulatto woman, aged a bout 29, named KITTY. She lived last year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Annapolis. She was seen in that place a few days after she went off I have reason to believe she has a pass, or a certificate of freedom. I will give Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certificate, if it can be proved from whom she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars for the woman, to be lodged in any gaol so that I get her again.

Henry Waring.

Anne-Arundel county, sc. ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of GREENBURY TREA-KLE, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insol-vent debtors," passed at November ses-sion 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Greenbury. I reakle having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Marytwo years within the State of Mary-land immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Greenbury Treakle having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. I do hereby order and ad-judge, that the said Greenbury Trea-kle be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third for three months before the third Monday in September next, to appear before the said county court, at the Court House of said county, at the Court House of said county, at the o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Greenbury Treakle should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 13th day of April, 1815, RIDGELY.

May 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orpham court of Anne Arun del county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ferdmando Battee, late of said county, deceased All persons baving claims against esid eatste are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Jacob Franklin, Jr. Adm.

May 11.

TO THE VOT

Of Anne-Arundel C

Gentlemen,

Having been solicited by ber of the independent value county, I am induced to offer man candidate for the office of Stars the next ensuing election. I asked the next ensuing election. I asked my fellow-citizens, should I is ed with your support, indefatigable ertion, and unremitting attention not be wanting to make my done port with your convenience.

Gassaway Paris

May 4.

SHERIFFALTY

The substriber offers himself and didate for the office of Sherar at ensuing election, and respectfully licits the votes of his fellow cities. Anne-Armedel county, He assures a should be be fortunate enough to be in ajority of votes, no exer-shall be wanting to give satisfactor the discharge of the duties of that

portant appointment.

Jonathan Hutton. COACH AND HARNESS MAKE Continues to carry on the above street, where all orders for work a be thankfully received and puneual attended to. The facility of obline all articles necessary in his line be greater than heretofore, enables his ive additional elegance and du to his work, and persuades him to he for an increase of patronage.

N. B. Old carriages received in

payment for new ones. Annapolis, April 13.

Valuable Property For Sale in Frederick town, Margal The valuable property occupate the subscriber as a tavera for the 25 years is now offered for sale

The house is pleasantly sites fronting (the extent of the lot) 62 feet on Patrick-street near the square containing 4 handsome parlors, ma commodious chambers, a spatious is room, and a good room for seresh The lot runs back about 240 fee cluding the kitchen, servants wash-house, smok-chouse, guss stables and a small garden. One di parlours before mentioned was built parlours before mentioned was built a billiard room; the purchaser and accommodated with a good billial ble. The public stages from Baltic George-Town, Winchester, Harris Ferry, Hagar's Town, Chambers Carlisle, Gettysburgh, Emtantic York and Language. from this house every week; the signature and from Baltimers Hagar's town every day.

The established reputation d inn, renders it unnecessary to be minute in the description. To a precalculated to carry on the esta ment properly, the proprietor can commend it as a source of comprofit—Few situations in the con-have superior advantages and seners, and none a better set of co-mers. For terms apply to Catherine Kinks

Prederick-Town, May 2, 1815

For Sale,

That well known property at a River Ferry (in L nally belonging to John H. Stone. Also several other houses which include the whole of the proper

The property that the subscribe sides in has eighteen rooms, and fire places—Also store house as nary, wind-mill, ferrysboat cost acres of land eighty, to all which disputable right will be given to purchaser or purchasers. To go purchaser or purchasers. To so description of the situation and implements (it is this) asking the persons wishing to purchase to in Possession will be given on the blonday of Nov. next, if said.

May 11. 2

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tar-sit on the third Monday in Mah, continue in session twenty dark the purpose of hearing appear making transfers.

Byorder, H. S. Harwood G. F. A. & P. May 4.

Cash Given For CLEAN LINEN & COTT RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at 6.56

VOL LXXIII.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN. AURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Three Dollars per Ann

Laws of Maryland SED AT DEC. SESSION, 1814 CHAPTER 29. 10 ASUPPLEMENT

m act, entitled, An act to encouge the education of youth in Worter county.

VHEREAS, it has been repreted to this General Assembly, pit has been found impracticable nanage the affairs of the school rporated by the said act, under rovisions thereof.

Be it therefore enacted, by the teral Assembly of Maryland, that number of trustees required by act shall be reduced to twelve that the following persons shall the trustees, viz. John C. Handy brose White, Samuel R. Smith es Givan, Ephraim K. Wilson liam Whittington, Lemuel Pur Joshua Duer, John S. Martin ege Hayward, Thomas R. P. nce, and Robert J. H. Handy the said trustees, and their suc sors, shall hereafter constitu dy politic and corporate, wit the powers and privileges create the at, to which this is a su

And be it enacted, That wh cancy takes place by the deat gnation, refusal to act, or al from the county, of any said trustees, the remaining tr of a majority of them, al t, by ballot, 2 person to sup vacancy.

And be it enacted, That trustees, or a majority of th I fix the time of their meeting may from time to time born ey for the benefit of the inst pledging the corporate for the repayment thereof And be it enacted, That every part or parts of the set to which this is a sup t, repugnant to, or consist the provisions of this be and the same are hereb

> CHAPTER 34. AN ACT ingo the place of holding one in the fourth election

it enacted, by the Ge mbly of Maryland, Tha legany county, be and the by authorised and directs in future the elections is ict at and in the house of rost, on the western

CHAPTER 37. AN ACT state in the county cours y county the proceeding Be it enacted, by the C bly of Maryland, The ounty court be and e y directed and empowers the the proceedings of the found decision of the said county,

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### AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL LXXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1813.

MAINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, WACH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Three Dollars per Annu Laws of Maryland

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And be it enacted, That when cancy takes place by the death, gnation, refusal to act, or real from the county, of any of said trustees, the remaining trus of a majority of them, shall t, by ballot, a person to supply vacancy.

And be it enacted, That the trustees, or a majority of them. fix the time of their meetings may from time to time borrow ey for the benefit of the institupledging the corporate pro for the repayment thereof. And be it enacted, That all every part or parts of the ori. set to which this is a supple repugnant to, or consistent the provisions of this act

CHAPTER 34. AN ACT ingo the place of holding the ns in the fourth election dis. in Allegary county.

e and the same are hereby re-

it enacted, by the General mbly of Maryland, That the llegany county, be and they are y suthorised and directed, to a future the elections in said est at and in the house of Mesrost, on the western turn-

> CHAPTER 37. AN AOT

state in the county court of A 

Be it enacted, by the Genera My of Maryland, That Alle. county court he and they are directed and empowered to ite the proceedings on all ap-from a decision of the levy of the said county, grant

through the land of David Lynn, lector of Somerset county; James and to reconsider and revise the Grayless, collector of Caroline counsubject in controversy was not fully brought before said county court.

2. And be it enacted, That the court aforesaid be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to admit and receive all such testimony as would have been legal and admissible upon the consideration and trial of the said case before the levy court of said county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the present road as laid out by the levy court shall be free for the use of the said David Shriver, until a final decision shall be made in the premises; and provided also, that should the road be located in another or different direction, the said David Lynn shall not be entitled to any damages for either of said roads.

4. And be it enacted, That upon a revision of the said case the couny court shall allow to the said David Shriver such costs as they may adjudge reasonable.

> CHAPTER 59. AN ACT

To authorise the transcribing of cer tain land records of Harford county court.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this General Assembly, by the petition of Henry Dorsey clerk of Harford county court, that some of the land record books of said county are in such a situation as to render the records therein un safe ; therefore,

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the county be and they are hereby au thorised and required, to examine the fand record books of said coun ty court, and if in their judgment anyof the said books are in such a situation as to require transcribing, that then it shall be lawful for the said justices to cause the same to be transcribed, and recorded by the clerk of said county court, in good leather bound books, to which shall be prefixed fair and regular alpha-

2. And be it enacted, That the clerk shall be allowed the sum of six cents per side for transcribing the said records, to be levied, collected and paid as other county charges in said county are levied, collected and paid; provided, that if the levy court of Harford county shall be of opinion that any of said record books require to be new bound only, then the clerk of said county shall contract with a person well qualified to hind such books, to at tend at the court-house of said county, who shall proceed under his diruction and inspection, to bind the same, the expenses whereof shall be levied, collected and paid, as afore-

ERAPTER 77.

AN ACT to allow further time to the sever sheriffs and collectors therein non to complete their collections to Be it opacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Mar-

same, it being represented that the ty; Edward Wood, William Clare, and Benjamin Leitch, former collectors of Calvert county; Robert in the next succeeding county le-Welch, of Ben. collector of Anne-Arundel county; John Duhamel, late collector of Queen-Anne's county; Thomas W. Griffith, collector of Baltimore county; and George Washington Thomas, as agent for Edward Wilkins, late sheriff and collector of Kent county, be and they are hereby severally authorised to collect until the first day of lanuary, eighteen hundred and sixteen, in the same manner as they respectively might or could have done within the time limited by

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid Matthias Dashiell, James Grayless, Edward Wood, William Clare, Benjamin Leitch, Robert Welch, John Duhamel, Thomas W. Griffith, and George Washington Thomas, before they, or either of them, shall proceed to execute or distrain the property of any person or persons for taxes officers fees, or public dues, in virtue of this act, to deliver to, or leave at the last place of abode of, such person or persons, his, her or their executors or administrators, chargeable with the same, at least thirty days previous to levying such execution or distress, an account written in words at full length, of the taxes, officers fees, or public dues, demanded of him, her or them, with an affidavit annexed thereto that they have not received any part thereof, nor any thing as security or satisfaction for the same, more than credit given, to the best of their knowledge; or in cases justices of the levy court of Harford where others than the sheriffs or collectors themselves are authorised to collect, shall make oath that it dues not appear from any books papers, accounts or writings, o such sheriff or collector, that any part or parcel thereof hath been received, nor any thing as security or satisfaction for the same, more than

> credit given. 3. And be it enacted, That the aforesaid Matthias Dashiell, James Grayless, Edward Wood, William Clare, Benjamin Leitch, Robert Welch, John Duhamel, Thomas W. Griffith, and George Washington Thomas, before they or either of them derives any benefit from or under this act, they shall respectively lodge their sheriff's and collection books in the clerk's office of the county of which they are severally sheriffs or collectors, to be open for the inspection of all persons interested in the same, without any cost or charge for the same, and shall give public notice thereof, by advertisement to be set up at the court house door, and other public places in the county, at least three weeks before any collection shall be made by execution or distress.

4. And be it enagged, That the commissioners of the tax of the city. and county of Baltimore, be and they are hereby authorised, to make allowances to the said Thomas W. Griffith for all such sums as he may have paid, or be liable to pay, for persons insolvent or removed out of the county, and setura the same exceed thirty dollars.

private road to David Shriver, this Dashiell, late sheriff and col. to the levy court of said county, in like manner as if such allowances had been applied for in due time, the amount of which the said court are hereby authorised to assess

> 5. And be it enacted, That the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled, " An act authorising William Merryman, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collection, and for other purposes," and also an act, entitled, An act for the benefit of Robert Gorsuch, late collector of Baltimore county," and the several powers and authority thereby created and given, be and the same are hereby revived and continued until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided that no execution or distress shall be made by the said William Merryman in virtue of the said first mentioned act, unless an account, in words at length, of the fees or public dues thereby demanded, shall have been delivered to the person chargeable therewith, or left at his or her place of abode, if resident of the county, if otherwise, be set up at the door of the court house at least thirty days before such execution or distress.

> > CHAPTER 79. AN ACT

For the benefit of persons who have emigrated into this state since the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where any alien hath emigrated into this state since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and hath acquired or become entitled to lands and tenements therein, if such person, after such acquisition as aforesaid, hath been naturalized according to the laws of the United States, then and in such case he or she shall quietly have, possess and enjoy, such lands and tenements, in the same manner as he or she might or could have done if he or she had been a naturalized citizen at the time of such acquisition; Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with or affect the rights or interest of any other person or persons acquired before the passage of this act.

AN ACT

Relating to the poor of Caroline coun-

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the levy court of Caroline county be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, at their discretion, to levy annually on the assessable property of said county, and cause to be collected, a sum of money sufficient for the support and maintenance of not exceedingten poor outpensioners, in addition to the number now authorised by law, prowided, that the annual allowance to each of said pensioners shall not

CHAPTER 84.

Further Supplement to the act, en-

titled. " An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes." 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the thirty-first day of January, eighteen bundred and sixteen, no execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any justice of the peace of this state, provided, the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained, shall come before any one of the judges of the judicial districts, within which such person or persons respectively reside, or before any two of the justices of the peace of the county, or before one justice of the peace, on a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace, in which such person or persons shall respectively reside, and together with not less than two other persons, such as the saidjudge, fustices or justice, (as the case may be) shall approve of, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed; which confession shall be in manner and form following :-"You A. B, C. D, and E. F, do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of and - costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the - day of - in the year one thousand -, in court, or (as the case may be) before \_\_\_\_, esquire, one of the justices of the peace in and for county; the said sum of money and costs, to be levied of your bodies, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with additional costs thereon;" which confession shall be signed by the judge, justices, or justice, before whom the same shall be made, and he or they (as the case may be) shall immediately on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his or their hand and seal, to the party confess-

> such certificate. 2. And be it enacted. That if any person now in execution, or who hereafter shall be taken in executive on, or whose goods or chattely, lands or tenements, are new, or herr after shall be taken in execution. before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall confess judgment in manua and form above directed, and shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate, so obtained, and delivered to the sheriff, coroners or constable, (as the case may be) shall he a sufficient authority

ing the judgment, and such certifi-

cate shall be sufficient authority to

the sheriff, coroner, or constable.

(as the case may be) to forbear

serving the execution on the body,

goods or chattels, lands or tene-

ments, of the person so obtaining

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roprictor ca ns in the course ages and serve otter set of ca pply to therine Kimba May 2, 1815 sale, property at l

ohn H. Stone, houses which the prepers t the subscribe tontion and speaking the person purchase to vise e given on the ext, if said

James Larus TICE. ners of the Tar-landay in May, in twenty dark hearing appeals

Given d Heart, at 6.5 the sheriff enroner, on constable, erana or persons from continemen pon that execution, or restor deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in executions to the person or persons against whom such execution may have isaned, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) sufficient security for the poundage or other fees due uport any such execution; and provided, the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case

3. And be it enacted. That the judge or justices, (as the case may be) before whom any judgment shalf be confessed as aforesaid, shall within sixty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect after the expiration of the said sixty days, return the same to the clerk or register, (as the case may be) of the respective courts where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded; and in case the confession of judgment under this act be on a judgment affirmed in the court of appeals of either shore, it shall be returned to the court of the county where the said judgment was briginally obtained, upon which process of execution may be issued by the clerk of such court, returnable to the same, as upon other judgments rendered therein; for which recording such clerk or register shall receive as a fee eight cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indictment, in the county court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

4. And be it enacted. That from and after the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to sue out execution on judgment so as aforesaid confessed, or judgment so as aforesaid superseded, without suing out a scire facias, or being subject to further delay against the principal, his securities, or either of them, any law to the contrary

notwithstanding.
5. And be if enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity, or court of law exercising equitable jurisdiction, within this state, no sale shall take place before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided that the mortgaing noder him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall annually, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee or mortgagees, his, her or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities to be approved of by the chancellor, one of the judges of the judicial district, or two justices of the peace of the county wherein the mortgaged premises may be, for one year's interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage, which said interest shall nevertheless continue a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, that a bond shall likewise be given, with security to be approved of as aforesaid, in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming upon any farther order of said

court 6. And be it enacted, That as ofton as any creditor, or the execucreditor, shall conceive himself or herself in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of any security so as aforesaid to be taken by virtue of and under this act, he, she or they, may apply to the judge, jus-tices or justice, (as the case may be) before whom the said confession was made, or in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disqualifica-tion of such judge, justices or jus-tics, or either of the suid justices, then to any other judge of the judithen to any other judge of the judi-cial district, or justices as aforesaid; and if it shall appear to the said judge, justices or justice, that the said application is well founded, he or they shall issue a sommons, di-rected to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or per-sons having confessed such judg-

ment may reside, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reason-able time to be mentioned in such summon, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other scentities to be approved of by said judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the requisition in such summon contained, the said judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) upon proof of the serving of such summen, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served, are hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summon, and the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk, or register of the court, where such confession of judgment was returned, or to a justice of the peace of the county where such judgment was superseded, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment, his or their executors or administrators, may have and use the same proceedings thereon which might or could have been had if this act had never passed; provided always, that if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summon, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation as it would have had under this act if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made, and the saiconfession or judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties as are herein before prescribed.

7. And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained, have superseded, or shall supersede the same, in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to supersede the original judgment or decree in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall operate as a stay of execution as well upon the said original judgment, as upon the said former confession.

8. And be it enacted, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, which doth not purport to carry interest on the money or tobacco for which the same was obtained, shall be stayed by reason of any confession as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest from the date of such confession; and it shall and may be lawful for the party who may hereafter sue out execution on said confession of judgment, or the original judgment on which such confession was made, to compel payment of interest on the said sum of money, or tobacco, from the date of the said confession, by endorsing on the execution his claim of interest from the time when the said confession was entered into, and the sheriff, coroner, or constable, (as the case may be) shall levy such interest accordingly.

9. And be it enacted, That no distress for rent shall be made until the expiration of the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided the tenant or tenants enter into bond to the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, with such security, and in such penalty, as two justices of the peace of the county wherein the lands or tenements, for which said rent may have accrued, are situated, shall approve of, conditioned for the payment of the sum due on the thirtyfirst day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, with interest thereon from the time the said rent became due; and the said bond, so as aforesaid taken, shall be retained by the justices of the peace taking the same, to be by them delivered to the person or persons to whom the rent is or may be so as aforesaid due; and in case any distress for rent shall be made before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, if the persons so as aforesaid distressed shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, the justices so as aforesaid taking the said bond, shall grant a certificate thereof to the person or persons so as aforesaid distress-

ed; pravided alterms of the contract, shall consist of a specific proportion or share of the growth or product of the land, or other thing, rented to, and occupied by, such tenant, such contract, rent or tenant, shall not be considered as coming within the purview of this act, or be in any manner ope-

rated upon by the same. 10. And be it enacted, That If any person, or the executors or administrators of any person, to whom any such bond shall be executed, shall conceive him, her or themselves in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of security in such bond, it shall and may be lawful for him, her or them, to apply to the two justices of the peace before whom the said bond was executed, or upon the death, removal, or disqualification of the said justices, or either of them, then to any other two justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, who may, if they deem the said application well founded, cause a notice under their hands and scals, to be served upon the person or persons, their executors or administrators by whom the said bond was given or left at his, her, or their last place of abode, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time thereafter, to enter into a new bond, with other security, to be approved of by said justices, and upon neglect or failure to comply with the said requisition, then it shall and may be lawful for the said person, or his executors or administrators, to whom the said bond was executed, to sue immediately on the said bond, and to distress for the rent for which the same was given, in the same manner as he, she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

11. And be it enacted, That in the case of a judgment on which execution has been stayed under any former law of this state, the original defendant or defendants in such judgment shall not have or be entitled to any benefit of the provision of this act, unless the said defendant or defendants shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, to indemnify the securities under such former supersedeas; provided always. that this provision shall not extend to any case where said defendant or defendants shall produce to the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be the assent in writing, of the securities on the former supersedeas, their executors or administrators, to the said defendant or defendants entering into a new supersedeas under this act; and in any case of a bond entered into under any former law of this state to stay proceedings under a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property, and in any case of bond heretofore entered into to stay proceedings under a distress for rent, the mortgagor, his heirs, executors or administrators. or the tenant or tenants, their executors or administrators, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act without the assent, in writing, first had and obtained, of the mortgagee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or of the landlord, his executors or administrators, as the case may be, unless the securities under any former bond entered into are indemnified with security to be approved of by the chancellor, judge or justices, as the case may be.

12. And be it enacted, That if after the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the tenant or tenants, or any per-son claiming by, through, or under him, her or them, shall hold and occupy the fands or tenements, for the rent due for the occupation whereof bond hathbeen given as aforessid, that then and in that case the landlord or landlords, his, her, or their executors or administrators, may proceed to distress for the same, in the manner that he, she or they, might or could have done before the passage of this act.

13. And be it enseted. That the following fees shall be allowed to each of the said justices for servi-ces performed under this act: For taking bond, twelve and an half cents; for issuing summon, six and one fourth cents; for supersedens, twelve, and an half cents; for every certifi-

taken or understood to prevent perin conformity to pre-existing laws of the state, if they shall prefer so to

16. And be it enacted, That the act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of stay. ing executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed De-cember session eighteen hundred and thirteen, be and the same is hereby repealed.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 25. 1815 HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, John T. Stoddert, esq. of Charles county, to the amiable and engaging Miss Elizabeth Gwian, of this city.

#### ORDINATION.

Ordained at Easton, on Saturda 20th inst. to the order of Priest hood, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, the Rev. Mr. Noble Young, of Prince-George's, Maryland, and the Rev. Mr. William Wickes, of Wilmington, Delaware.

With what appearance of confldence will the great high priests of Democracy be able this year to enforce their doctrines upon the people ?- British influence and toryism can no longer be called to their aid, and the subject of impressment, and the principles of blockade, having been abandoned by the president, they will hardly dare to introduce them. Driven then, as they are, from these grounds, which at one time appeared to furnish an inexhaustible theme for de clamation, we know not to what hold they will next fasten themselves-Surely not to the wisdom, and prudence, and firmness, of Mr. Madison in conducting the war, for until near its close, every arrangement and every movement was marked by impecility and folly. If by any chain of reasoning they are able to shew that the war has been accompanied by those numerous blessings, which can overbalance its evils, and that the objects for which it was declared have all been obtained, they may make proselytes to their doctrines, but until they can make such impressions on the people, their efforts will be unavailing. To supply this want of argument, we anticipate the substitution of money, misrepresentation, and intrigue, and hence we see a necessity on the part of the people to be on their guard. They may soon calculate upon being assailed by all the virtues of the patriot Madison; by the splendid victories of a necessary and judiciously conducted war; by the abandonment, on the part of the British, of all those objects for which the nation was compelled to bleed and suffer; but the sophistry which must accompany these representations to the public, will be concealed by a screen of so thin a texture, that the first glance will be sufficient to defect it. sufficient to detect it. The state of the republic has been seen by all, and few have been so situated that they have not at times been made to tremble for her safety, and share a portion of the calamities, which had been wantonly brought upon her. If the people will al-ways keep these things in mind, they need not fear the influence of democratic eloquence, for their or-ators are generally incapable of staggering under the weight of the subject. As they are fortified against any attempts at bribery or corruption, we do not anticipate much effect from the sum already raised, and which is said to be ap plied to this particular purpose.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the upper part of Anne Arundel

After what has already been observed. I have still further to remark, that the democrats among us are very industrous in making their arrangements for the next electioncering campaign. From the man-ner in which they have commenced, and the great anxiety they frequent-ly manifest for the success of their party, we have no reason to expect that they will have noy thing and one which can even leave a remote ten-dency to advance their political ma-chinations. I should feet myself no anxiety as to the result of our elec-tions, provided I could see any ex-

which would have been agold for this unprofitable contmany an advantage may ken by the adversary, u manner. As all appears manner. As all day fell in of Madison's policy, that know how to judge of it if were allowed to consult their minds; but you know what is sions are sometimes made by presentation and intrigue, may be assured, that not a cither will be made use of to the object which democrate Madison stamp seem now to h view."

### LEGISLATURE OF CONN

TICUT. On the 11th inst. the Genen! sembly of the state of Connec commenced their spring senion Hartford. On the day follow His Excellency Governor Smith the legislature and deliveredit lowing speech:

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Repres

tives,

You will accept my sincere ratulations on the restorate peace between the United & and the United Kingdom of I Britain and Ireland. I shall me you with no remarks upon particular provisions of the ty. The silence of that impres on all the alledged points of con versy furnishes its best comm and unfortunately affords too reason to conclude that the red jects of the war have not because Neither am I disposed to deel the multiplied evils which have sulted from a precipitate rese arms. The unprofitable come over, and although its unhappy sequences must be long telt, we it to a Beneficent Providente our national independence, aur on, and the essential rights a state governments are present In reviewing, however, the of suffering and dismay which thus improvidently brought apa-country, we shall recognize en just pride, the uniform galls our seamen, as well as the ista spirit so generally displayed a defence of our soil. The Asset People must perceive that i principles of a virtuous policy bid them to engage in wars do quest or ambition, still by a use of the means which Godhaig them, they have little to appear from the assaults of any for ower.

You will also reflect, gentle with peculiar satisfaction on the nanimity and pairiotism would people of this state have mand during a season of such estrate ary trial and perplexity. believing the war to have been necessary—possessing an enter frontier continually exposed to ravages—a national squadron waters soliciting protection, to of affording it—the expension for defence thrown months. for defence thrown upon the in resources of the state, whose in a very important respect so the same time called in quent it was under these and otherse circumstances, that our circumstances, that our circumstances fair brully discharged their distinct the confederacy and so them. And it ought to be acknown with devout gratitude, that a numerous bodies of our troops oessively employed for our proon, and amidst repeated conficult the enemy, so few have fallen by disease or the sword; & the withstanding the large sadout ted demands on the treasure whote debt it is believed will nelly satisfied in the course following month, without est ing upon the appropriated in the state.

The commissioners appears
pursuance of a resolution of wembly, to conclude an array with the general governmentive to the defence of the street without delay aponter assigned to them. Their report

The condition of the treasury bly such as that we may flatte racives the exigencies of the state mand no unusual addition to the disitions. The improve at of our finances by every practable method short of increasing public burdens, is a subject whice eves, and will undoubtedly re ive your attentive considerat

Our joy at the return of peace

heightened by the reflection

the whole community of cre d nations were at length allowed pertake of the same blessing ; ar per were entertained of a long a its, of regular commerce, but to t st and highest interests of ma d. Whilst indulging these hop are surprised with intelligence volution, not less astonishing manner of its accomplishme an in its probable effect upon to consequences may flow from nts so extraordinary, it surely ves this nation not to mingle commotions which are ag agitate the Eastern Continent parated from that theatre of rd by sgreat political as nati undaties, we should ill requite unty of Heaven by staking oicest gifts upon the issue of pean contests. Having seaso y escaped from a war which, i in these additional horrors, all find a more useful and urable employment in cultiva arts of peace, in cherishing moting a national spirit and eter, in strengthening our und din endeavouring to bind up ep wounds already inflicted JOHN COTTON SMIT General Assembly,

May Session, 1815. EDITERRANEAN SQUADI New-York, May The Mediterranean squadro the command of Com. Dec led from Sandy Hook at 4 o'

The U. S. frigate United S completely dismantled, and dergo a thorough repair. [Beston pop

Saturday afternoon, with a

PHILADELPHIA, May ATEST FROM ENGLA Arrived yesterday, the g Vittoria, 40 days from L tha valuable cargo of dry om the London Courier of PORTANT PARTICU We have been favoured wi lowing particulars by an of all who left Paris last The ht, and upon whose informare told we may implicitly from the moment Buo ided in France he adopted and falsebood, assetting a of falsehood, assesting terprize was known and f to by England and Au
How could I have escape
to," he said, "but with
tof the English, whose of
red on every side, and wh weer was my daily com ith Austria, he added, de a truce for twenty yes ting that the Arabduka opress Maria Louisa and opress Maria Prance. These sater read every whore, assuition that the allies to to see the Bourbons the thouse, on second willingness to aboliance.

Since his arrival at Pari bave more than once a sean arrive trop trops mation which has been inad—that he ought to red his expedition unit related gone home an loss on a peace footing

should hope, can require peration or remendment. Oc-reforms are indeed indis-But it is presun viten which has existed, with s variation, for nearly two cenges, the object of admiration as The condition of the treasury bly such as that we may flatter

racives the exigencies of the state mand no unusual addition to the essure experienced from the national requisitions al requisitions. The improve-nt of our finances by every prac-able method short of increasing public burdens, is a subject which erves, and will undoubtedly rewe your attentive consideration

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Our joy at the return of peace heightened by the reflection, at the whole community of croied nations were at length allowed partake of the same blessing; and pes were entertained of a long re-sefavorable not merely to the purits, of regular commerce, but to the st and highest interests of mand. Whitstindulging these hopes are surprised with intelligence of volution, not less astonishing in manner of its accomplishment an in its probable effect upon the inquility of the world. Whateconsequences may flow from ents so extraordinary, it surely beves this nation not to mingle in commotions which are again agitate the Eastern Continent,parated from that theatre of disd by a great political as natural undaties, we should ill requite the unty of Heaven by staking its oicest gifts upon the issue of Eupean contests. Having seasona-vescaped from a war which, if it d continued, must have involved in these additional horrors, We all find a more useful and hourable employment in cultivating arts of peace, in cherishing and noting a national spirit and chaeter, in strengthening our union, din endeavouring to bind up the p wounds already inflicted upon

> JOHN COTTON SMITH General Assembly, May Session, 1815.

EDITERRANEAN SQUADRON New-York, May 22. The Mediterranean squadron unthe command of Com. Decatur, led from Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a stag-

The U. S. frigate United States, completely dismantled, and is to dergo a thorough repair.

[Beston paper.] PHILADELPHIA, May 18 ATEST FROM ENGLAND. Arrived yesterday, the British g Vittoria, 40 days from London, tha valuable cargo of dry goods. om the London Courier of April 5. We have been favoured with the lowing particulars by an officer of at who left Paris last Thursday ht, and upon whose information are told we may implicitly rely. From the moment Buonaparte ded in France he adopted a sysa of falsehood, assesting that his erprize was known and favoured by England and Austria .low could I have escaped from t of the English, whose ships hoioner was my daily companion." ith Austria, he added, he had de a truce for twenty years—assing that the Archduke Charles is actually with him, and that the opress Maria Louisz and the young is of Rome were on their journey. France. These satements he read every where, asseming in dition that the allies were not ty to see the Beurbons disprived the these, on account of their willingness to abolish the slave de.

have more than once exclaimed, a suis arrive trop trop? — in exmatton which has been thus exclaimed—that he ought to have bested his expedition until the moreta had gone home and put their mission a peace footing.

At first he styled himself Empeace his arrival at Poris he is said

The Huisster appearanced her as Princess Hortense. She turned to him to rebuke him, when Buonaparte said, a Ic was by my orders. You are only Princes and Princesses.—We renounce all dominion out of France."

He is destitute of batters g still lary and of money. The village around Paris are crowded with troops who are neither clothed nor paid. The officers who were on half pay, & are to be employed again, are quartered upon the inhabitants of Paris. The royalists have the greatest numbers. At present, he could not bring into the field, at the utmost, 90,000 effective firelocks. The garrisons are ill provided with necessaries.

Ney is forming an army. General Passinge is his chief d'Etat Major, and generals Brayer, Lasolie, and Bracheln, Generals of Division. Many have refused to serve under Ney. At Paris, his conduct is ac-knowledged to be un put trop fort. Some of his old companions have reproached him for his baseness, and he has been heard to exclaim, " l'ai purdu cuarante, ans, d'honeur !"
Seventeen Colonels have resigned

their regiments. Moncey and St. Cyr have refused all overtures from bim. Others whose names have been published as going to visit him. Lecourbe refuses employment. Mareacot, a general of engineers had been imprisoned 4 years by Buonaparte, "We shall forget and forgive" he said to him; Marescot replied, " there have been many follies committed within these twelve years." " Hogsheads full," responed Buonaparte.

Augment's proclamation is a for-gery, and he himself is believed to have gope to Switzerland, His wife has been exiled from Paris by Buo-

Soult and Machand have also been exiled. The chancellor D'Ambray's proerty is said to have been confiscat-

Massena is detained in Marseilles by the people, who are all for the

Bourbons. There was a report that the people of Lyons had risen on the gar-

Buonaparte ordered all the shops at Paris to be opened on Sundays. They would not shut them during the Bourbons ; but the moment Buonaparte ordered it they shut them all. The churches of Paris are full nd the prieries de quarante beures,

for the king's safety, are said in all, There is gloom throughout Paris, and if Buonsparte leaves it with the troops, the white cockade will be again displayed.

The communication between France and Brus els is cut off by the troops in Belgium. It is reported that some skirmishes have already taken place.

From the Belfast Morning Chroni-

cle. The following is the copy of a letter received by Pierce Hacket, esq. of Dublin, from Lt. Nicholson, of the American vessel of war the Peacock. The gallant officer who is the subject of this letter, is the son of Mr. Hacket. The sentiments and language of it are creditable to

the American officer.
U. S. Sloop of War Peacock, off the coast of Ireland, Aug. 6, 1814.

Dear Sir, I take the liberty of writing to you, relative to your brave and spirited son, Lt. Hacket, first Lt. of H. B. M's brig Epervier, captured in April 1221, by this ship. Your son was so sufortunate as to receive 3 wounds, one thro his left clow, which required immediate amputation, and which he bore with that fortitude, which is characteristic of your brave nation. The stump had nearly healed, and a wound in his hip was sufficiently well to enable him to walk and take the air in a carriage. Every attention to his situation was paid him by the polite-inhabitants of Savannah Georgia, at which place we left him. As a mutual exchange was taking place between the two governments, you will, no doubt soon have the opportunity of embracing him. My motive for this letter can be sufficiently appreciated by you as a father.
We war, not sir, against individu-

I have the honour to be, with re-spect your obedient servant, (Signed) Jone B. Nicholson, First Lt. of the Boacock

#### FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of hand, convenient and pleasantly situated on the Che ake Bay, and on a point commonly

Sandy Point.

This is a tract of level, strong, white oak land, greatly aboved, and much out of order, capable of tast improvement, and possessing an inexhaustible source of manure, there may be made, only by ditching, about 50 acres of prime low ground meadow. This farm consitiing of from 5 to 600 acres, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, if fair, if not, on the pest fair day, and will be sold together or in lots, as may best suit purchasers. or in lots, as may best suit purchasers, to be determined on the day of sale, if not sold at private, sale previous to that day. The terms will be easy, and made known on that day, by the subscriber, acting for Horatio S. Gibson.

J. GIBSON. May 25.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose at Public Sale, on Friday, the 17th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted,) part of the per sonal estate of William Deale, late of

said county, deceased, Consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchea Furniture, a parcel of Bacon, Indian Corn, and Wheat, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale are, for all sums of 20 dollars, and under, the cash must be paid; all over that sum six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond ornote, with approved security. Sale to commence at II o'clock, A. M.

PAMES TUCKER, Adm's.
May 25.

To the Voters Of Anne-Arundel County and City of Annapolis.

I beg leave to remind you that an still a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and solicit your support.

our's respectfully.
REZIN SPURRIER.

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

Was stolen near the Priest's Bridge on the 13th of May at night, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a star in his forehead, and is about 12 years old. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, but if the horse is brought home, all reasonable charges paid by me, William D. Merriken.

Anne-Arundel county, May 25.

#### NOTICE.

I do hereby certify, that William Young, living on Elk Ridge, near to Crow's mills, in Anne-Arundel county, brought before me this day, as a tres-passing stray, one small black horse, with a blaze in his forehead, hogged mane, short tail, about six or seven years old, and about twelve and a half hands high. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1815.

John S. Belt. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 25.1 William Young,

State of Maryland. sc.

Orphans Cours May 16, 1815.
On application by petition of George Watts administrator of Philip H Watts, hate of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said cleased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip H. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the wouthers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the loth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded than all benefit of the said estats. Given moder my hand this leth day of May, 1815.

May 25. 1 Administrator.

required by law for specifiers to their claims against said decess, if that the same be published each week for the space of all the weaks in the adaryland Ga-

John Gastaway, Reg. Wills,

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, bath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen Lark, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are bereby was not to enhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1816

1815. Greenbury Lark, Admr. May 25. 6w.

#### NOTICE.

The highest cash price will be given for a negro woman, who can come well recommended as a cook and laundress. Enquire of the Printer. Annapolis, May 25. / Wythou

inne-Arundel County, sc. ON application to me, the subscriber in he recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial direrlet of Maryland, by perition in writing of EPHRAIM DUVALL, of faid county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry intolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements the relief of sundry intolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements the relief of sundry into the several supplements the supplements of supplements in the supplements of supple eighteen hundred and five, and the several sup-plements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said aft, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a lift of his cre-ditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and hav-ing fatisfied me that he has resided in the ring latistical me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in said acts. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Ephraim Duvall be discharged; and by caufing a copy of this order to be inferted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Amapolis, once a week for three fuccessive months, before the third Monday of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the September next, for the purpole of recom-mending a truftee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Ephraim Duvall, should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1815.

Jeremiah T. Chase. May 25

#### Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called

#### Glorious Prospect,

in Anne-Arundel county, nine miles rom Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River. West River, and Rhode River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

May 18. 2 William Sanders.

#### TRAVELLERS WILL TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a Light Stage, good horses, and a careful driver, is now running from Broad Creek, on Kent Island, to Centre-Ville, in Queen Ann's county every Wednesday and Sunday, and will return to Broad Creek on the same days. At Centre-Ville the mail stage passes thro' on the route to Philadelphia. via Chester Town, on Mondays and Fridays; it also passes to the southward thro Centre-Ville to Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The roads are much better by this route from the City of Washington to Philadelphia, and the distance considerably shorter, and excellent accommodations are now pro vided at Broad Creek Tavern. by Mr Isaac Parker, who formerly kept the City Tavern at Annapolis, and is now acting for me at Broad Creek; he also has the direction of the boats. A Chaise, Sulky and Horses, are also kept for the accommodation of travellers, who may wish to take this route, on those days on which the stage does not run. R. J. Jones.

May 18.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, and Federal Republican, are requested to insert the above once are requested to insert the above once are requested to insert the above once and transmit are requested to insert the above ones a week for three weeks and transmit their accounts to Mr. Jones.

The Ferry,

Known by the name of Helland's Ferry, is now in good repair, and well attended to by a sober and attentice man. It is well known to be the shortest and best road from Assapolis to Baltimore. Testellars will mise with no detention at the ferry as heretology. May 15.

#### Lancelet Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing e-lection, and respectfully solicity the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anna Arun-

May 1, 1815.

#### Public Sale.

The vestry of All Hallows Parish. of Anne-Arundel county, will offer at public sale, on Menday the 3d day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, THE GLEBE LAND, containing about 160 acres, on terms that will be accommodating to the purchaser. It's unnecessary to give a description of the property, as those wishing to pur-chase will no doubt view the land. Any person wishing to view it, will apply to Mr. Wm. Stouart, or Mr. Samuel Harrison, who will show it. Further particulars on the day of sale 2 ts. May 18, 1815.

#### FOR SALE,

Two Shares of Stock

In that valuable establishment the City Tavern. The holder would not dispose of them but in a case of the most pressing necessity.

The Terms may be known by appliention to the Editor. May 18.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 9, 1815,

ON application by petition, of Joseph Moreton, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Moreton, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said de-ceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican of Annapolis,

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, Anne Arundel county,

### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Anne A. rundel county hath obtained fuch the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas More-ton, late of Anne-Avandel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the youchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-der my hand this 9th day of May,

Joseph Moreton, Executor. May 18,

City Bank of Baltimore,

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby informed, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house, in Gay-street, on the first Manday in Jupe next, to com-mence at 10 o'clock, A. M. J. STERETT, Cushier.

The following extract from the Char-ter is published for the information of stockholders.

"All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every fefive miles from said city, and every female stockholder, may vote in percon
or by written ballot, by him or ber
subscribed with his or her name,
and said ballot shall be seale up
and addressed to the Cashier of the
flank, and hong transmitted before
the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election
—Nosperson who is not a citizen of the
United States shall be entitled to your
in any election of this corporation."

May 1815:

good tilings than Brandy ch

per, OLD ROBERT.

re is a pioneane fittle village
stands on the borders of a which stands on the borders of a small lake is the western part of Connecticut. A tavera, the only one in town kept at the sign of the Grey Goose, entertaining the passing stranger, and in the water evenings was the place where we held our dances—for old Robert used to dance in his younger days. I re-member well the merry evenings I have enjoyed there, and methinks I could still " tire down" the puny stelplings of the present day.

Among the companions of our recreations were two whose vivacity and wit I could not but admire-and whose good nature and virtue I could but love-ABSALOM ACTIVE Was the eldest of my friends; his father was poor, but he gave Absalom a good common education, and then bound him apprentice to a respectable waggon-maker of the town.-When I saw Absalom last, before my late visit to Applebury, it was his birth wedding-night. Just 23 years old, he married black-eyed Susan, as we called her -and she might as well have been called red-lip'd Susan, for I never saw cherries redder. He had taken a shop for himself, and having got a journeyman from N. York, bad added the making of chaises to his old business.

Absalom was frugal; above all Absalom was TEMPERATE. " Grog and I" he used to say, " are sworn enemies"-Not but now and then he would take a glass of wine, or a mug of flip with a friend; but he drank sparingly. They do say, tho', that one fourth of July, his eyes sparkled a little, and he could not say Sheboleth for the soul of him. But that's neither here nor there: he was a sober man.

And whar do you think was the consequence? Why, when I went to Applebury last Oct. who should I hear m talk of but the good Squire Active-and Deacon Active. Why he has money to lend !-he owns two of the best farms on the south side of the lake-the poor all bless him. He now rides in his coach, on which is painted a BEE, an ANT, and a GLASS UP-SIDE DOWN, with this motto- " Industry-Temperance. -By thee I ride.

EDWARD EASY, my other friend and companion, received from his father a fortune of 5000l. At the age of 19 he took his degree at Yale with singular honor. The study of the law suited best his capacity and inclination; he studied this science under the most approved misters, and at 22 he appeared at the bar !-I never shall forget the day when he made his first plea. All Applebury went down to hear him, for Edward was a favorite of the people ;-and well he might be, for there was nt a single one in all the village, but could tell of some good and kind thing he had done.

The cause he plead was for a poor widow woman. You may remember

-It was old Mrs. Rogers, who sold geogethread and beer just above the stocks and whipping post, north of the meeting house. She had an only daughter, a sweet little tosebud, just seventeen, who was the solace and delight of her life.—An unfeeling landford demanded the sacrifice of Mary, or threatened her ruin.

Well, the Court was opened—the witnesses examined—and it came to witnesses examined—and it came to Edward's turn to speak. He rose—O! he was a handaume man, but now his cheeks look'd pale—his lips trembled—and his white hand shook. My heart trembled for fear he would not go on—by and by his voice rose—his cheeks returned their colour—he raised his arms most gracefully, and his eyes sparkled—you night have heard a pun fall—He in one moment did actio up the feelings so against the hard-hearted faidlord, that every one was in a rage. And then painted the sufferings of the widow and orphan—in spite of me I cried like a child. I never loved him half so well in my life. Our parson I remember, said that "the oil of atoquence was on his tongue, and the honey of personal on distilled from his lips."

Left him just on the eve of being married to Eumas Huartivee.—She was warthy of him, she danced deliabetally.

come of my friends.—A gloom and scient stillness stemed to pervade the village. Presently the bell tolled—a funeral procession approached. I alighted at the Inn and im-

mediately enquired who was dead, in Alas the day (exclaimed the old raverakeeper who did not know me) There goes the remains of a man wan, 18 years ago was the most promising youth in all the country.—
Fortune—education—genius, all united to render him every thing.— But the morning bitters—the noon-tide dram—and the evening sling, have withered the finest flower in nature's garden. Poor Easy ! God

Edward had been INTEMPERATE Intemperance begat Idleness and negled I business—poverty and wretchedness followed—and he who might have reflected honour on his beggar. But, " men of genius tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your kinsman," and if you would avoid his fate, declare with my friend Active that "you and Grog are sworn ene-

JAVA, Dec. 9, 1814. Combat between a Tiger & a Buffalo.

The strength of the tiger needno further evidence than that afforded by the foregoing communicas tion ; yet it meets in the forest with tacks its opponent by stealth and to the jungle with him. which stratagem. From these faculties, man tiger sprang into the dingie, the person seized was in the middle or the son seized was in the middle or the sonal powers to co-operate with them, draws amusement. From the description of such a spectacle, we learn something of the nature of these animals, and something we conceive also of the nature of him who pits them against each other for his pastime. Such is one mode of doing honor in the east! " At ten o'clock in the morning

the honourable lieut. governor and his lady visited the Cratton; they were attended by all the civil and military servants of the government present, and were received by his highness with much cordiality and magnificence. Soon after their arrival an unusually interesting scene was exhibited for their entertainment. A royal tiger, one of the largest & most ferocious of the species was enclosed with a line buffalo of the true fighting breed, within a strong circular fence of about thirty yards in circumference. For some mo ments they stood on the defensive, each seeming unwilling to begin the fight : the appearance of the tiger during this interval was highly charaeleristic of his nature the seemed perfectly aware of the prowess of his adversary, and would fain have avoided the impending contest; his furious eyes which glared like fire balls, darted in wistful glances around him, apparently in search of the means of escape, or of a less powerful antagonist on whom to wreak his vengeance. Meantime the buffalo stood as if conscious of superiority, steadily awaiting the attack of his formidable adversary. This state of threatening maction might have lasted for some time, had not the buffalo been roused to a furious pitch of irritation by the ap-plication of bunches of nettles attached to long bamboos, which, with the assistance of chillywater (chilly—kian pepper) that was poured on him from above, seemed at once to exhaust his caution and forbearance; be roared with pain and indignation spurned the ground be trod on, and then darted with inconceivable ve-locity on his wary antagonist, who avoided his horns and fastened on his neck, which he tore in a dread ful manner.

so As soon as the buffalo disengaged himself, he charged again, but
with equal success seale tiger atill
avoided the fury of his onset, yet
seldom failed to inflict some terrible
wound on his opponent. In this
manner the battle raged so nearly
an hous, when the buffalo contrary
to the usual result, was completely
defeated, and was obliged to be
withdraws from the scene of action.
In the course of the confilm the riger had necessarily received some
severs bruises, besides which he
scenered greatly fatigued by the ever-" As soon as the buffalo disenga-

which ighness soon after could-ted his gueste to a stage, from whence they beheld two large tigets iet loose from their cages in the con-tre of a square of spears-men; they charged holdly, and endeavoured to force their way through the canks, but were destroyed with the great-est apparent ease, the moment they came within reach of the spears. "The party then proceeded to the half of audience, where an e-legant repast was prepared, after

legant repast was prepared, after partaking of which, the lieutebant governor and his lady were conducted by the sultan and the rateo into the interior of the palace, where they were introduced to his highness's mother and to the princesses of the

Ferocity of the tiger, by water.

About two months ago, on our coming to anchor nearly 400 yards from the shore, a dinge, (a small round bottom boat,) with hive men in it, went to pick up some firewood On their approaching to about five yards from the land, found the tops of some rattan trees above the waier ; to these they fastened the dingie, and thinking themselves safe commenced breaking of the branches; while thus employed, a tiger well concealed, but keeping a good look but, made one spring from the shore into the dingle, and seized a young lad, son of one of our mangees (a boatman or sailor) by the ft breast, and carried him ashore, he there let go that hold and taking the youth by the throat went off infive; three of the others were tossed into the water, how it happened that the dingie did not upset is difficult to understand, but did not though it was half filled with water

ty, five miles below M'Coy's tavern, on the road leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The lity, and produces well Indian corn, tobacco, small grain, particularly rye; its distance from the market of Balti-more makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one half of the tract is in wood, of young thriving timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient fot a large family; every convenient our house, for stock and poultry; an excel-lent garden newly built, rich; and well set with heros of almost every kind; a set with heros of almost avery kind; a pump of good water in the yard, and ruit of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with little liber. They parent inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, or. Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt in the city of Baltimore. If the above property is not sold at private sale by property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder. Ruchel Warfields March, 10 1815. 120].

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber Ran away from the subscriber on he 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellowish complected follow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth transers, with a broad bloss stripe, as a nound white country cloth jacket and want coat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Who are brings home the said matter or so ourse him as first I get him again, shall reserve the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Senjamin Harredon, of Rai

charges, and take him away.

Sami. S. Common of Just.

Jane drundel County, to wit .
I hereby certify, that Daniel Ric ardson of said county, brought bely me, as strays trespassing on his enclo-sures, one Bay Gelding six years old, about 15 hands high, with a small blazs in his face, paces, trots, racks and canters, and shod all round. One dark Bay Mare, eight years old, about 15 hands high, with a star and snip, and near hind foot white, paces, tro been worked in geers. Given under hand of me one of the justices of the peace in and for said enunty this second

day of May, 1815. Daniel Warfield The owner of the above described strays are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them

May 11. 3 Klanc Richardson

50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March last, a bright mulatte woman, aged arbout 29, named KPITY. She lived last year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Annapolls. She was seen in that place a few days after she went off. I have reason to believe she has a pass, or a certificate of freedom. I will give Thirty Dollars for the pass, of certificate, if it can be proved from whom she obtained it, and Twenty, Dollars for the woman, to be lodged in any gaol so that I get her again. ast, a bright mulatte woman, aged a

gaol so that I got her again.

April 20. April 20. 6w.

cult to understand, but did not he though it was half filled with water. One man kept his seat, and saw what has been related; he even asserts that he struck the tiger with his paddle. A great shout was raised, but all to no purpose, the business was over in an instant and the boy gone for ever; his poor father who is still with us, and who warned the youth not to go, beingled the acene without being able to give any assistance."

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale the plantation whereon she at present resides, in Amne-Arundel country, and she were all supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he present resides, in Amne-Arundel country, and the sale Greenbury.

If the woman, to be lodged in any good so that I get her again.

April 20.

Anne-Arundel country, SC.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the third judgend district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of GREENBURY TREA.

K.E. of Anne-Arundel country, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the set in the general assembly of Maryland, callied "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he present resides, in Anne-Arundel country in the recess of the country insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said Greenbury the property of his decosated, donesisting of the country in the recess of the recessed, consisting the decosated to the subscriber, in the recess of the country in the season to find the subscriber in the subscriber, in the recess of the country in the season his petition; and the said Greenbury I reakle having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Mary-land immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Greenbary Treakle having taken the oath by the Treakle having taken the eath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Greenbury Treakle be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his eraditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday in September next, to appear before the said county court, at the Gourt House of said county, at ten o'clock in the foreneon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Greenbury Treakle should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 13th day of April, 1813.

AD RIDGEL\*

May 4.

NOTICE

Of Anne Arundel County

I am independent votors of

Jonathan Hutton aineases at his old stand in Constreet, where all orders for welbe thankfully received and pasts
attended to. The sacility of old
all articles necessary in his line
greater than heretolore, enabled
give additional elegance and dento his work, and persuades him to
for an increase of patronage.

M.B. Old carriages received in
payment for new ones.

Annapolis Anni 1.1

Annapolis, April 13.

Valuable Lands

aluable property is thought a or to Mr. Philemon I. C. within a few miles of it be made known, on app

be made known on subscriber.

Samuel Maynes.

In fact the John hard

May 18.

37 The Editors of the Assaul Telegraph will publish de advertisement, once a week for weeks, and transmit their see

Just Published, And for Sale at this - ( A TUBE AND CONTRACT

INDEX
To the Laws and Resolution
State of Maryland Isom 1900 to
tholusive.
Price—This Dollars.
Antil 20.

For Sale, That large, comme BRICK BUILDIN

s of Maryland SED AT DEC. SESSION, 18

CHAPTER 103, AN ACT ting to British confiscated propi ty within this state. it enacted, by the Gener mbly of Maryland, That powers and authority vested governor and council by the la led, "An act respecting s due to this state, and the di thereof, and for other purpose ed in the year eighteen hund two, and also by the supplement that act, passed in the ye teen hundred and three, in n to British property confisc or liable to confiscation, sl hereafter possessed and ex by them over any such ; which may be discovered and that six months from of any such discovery be d to compound for such pro and upon payment being n my such property sold by mor and council, deeds nade by the chancellor as

d by the act aforesaid.

CHAPTER 104. 'AN ACT Relating to apprentices. It enacted, by the Ge ably of Maryland, Tha ectors of the penitentiar state, or any three of have power to bind, as tices, the free male con times of labour in the tion shall expire before of age; and they are fo swered, in their discretias an apprentice, unt of sixteen years, any fr convict, whose term o shall be ended before the and that ngo; and also to rentices, the children convicts, born during of service, the males dy-one and females until of age; and the indent ets of apprenticeship as be recorded in the o of Baltimore county ine, and under the like to are prescribed for

ther indeatures of appr CHAPTER 106. A SUPPLEMENT act, entitled, " Are ac regulate the quality manufactured and for sale, in the ere, and for other He it concled by the obly of Maryland, The bay be lawful for the

inted under the provet for which this is a usual services to stamp, could be reasely plate.